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## Four Arrested As Terrorists In West Berlin

### Suspected of Role In Lorenz Kidnapping

BONN, April 29 (UPI)—About 150 police officers raided dwellings in West Berlin today and arrested four young men suspected of being part of the urban terrorist gang that kidnapped mayoral candidate Peter Lorenz.

In a stepped-up hunt for urban guerrillas prompted by Thursday's terrorist attack on the West German Embassy in Stockholm, police raided a city garage and arrested two men working on a stolen car, Berlin Detective Division Chief Manfred Kittlaus said.

The two were armed with 9-mm pistols, and the garage contained parts of the vehicle the kidnapers used to abduct Mr. Lorenz two months ago. Chief Kittlaus said.

#### Citywide Search

The other two men were arrested during an overnight citywide search in which 16 dwellings were raided and 15 persons were detained.

The four, all in their early 20s, were known sympathizers of the Red Army Faction urban guerrilla gang, led by Ulrike Meinhof and Andreas Baader, both about to face trial on bombing and murder charges.

The gang held Mr. Lorenz for 176 hours and freed him unharmed after authorities bowed to their demand for the freedom of five convicted members of the Baader-Meinhof gang.

Inspector Ingemar Krusell, a senior police official heading an inquiry into the embassy raid in which three people died, said the blast was accidental.

The blast, which started a fire, went off four hours after the guerrillas learned of the Bonn government's rejection of their demands for the release of 26 fellow guerrillas from prisons in West Germany.

#### Fahmy, Rumor Meet

CAIRO, April 29 (Reuters)—Italian Foreign Minister Mariano Rumor and Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy yesterday opened talks aimed at giving an impetus to a West European role in helping to solve the Middle East crisis.



SUNDAY PAINTER—Finnish President Urho Kekkonen, 74, showing off a painting he has done for an exhibition of "Sunday Artists" beginning May 1 in Helsinki. The bar and bell under his left hand represent a chastity belt, but the President admitted that one could say it was placed a bit high.

## Is 'Finlandization' the Word Arms Factory For Soviet-Finn Relationship? Near Dublin

(Continued from Page 1) for sale. Both sight and sound would be denounced in Moscow. Yet the Finns have remained mindful of not upsetting the Soviet Union. Foreign policy has been left to Urho Kekkonen, Finland's 74-year-old President, whose good relations with the Kremlin earned him an Order of Lenin in 1964.

After Finland signed an agreement with the European Economic Community, parliament sought ruffled Soviet feelings by giving Mr. Kekkonen a four-year extension in office, though political observers feel he could have easily won re-election.

Differences Vanished The differences among the major political parties over Soviet-Finnish relations have all but vanished. "Finland is such a small country that we cannot afford the luxury of having different lines in foreign policy," said Matti Holsti, the Conservative party leader.

However, a prominent Finnish politician contends that the monopoly on foreign policy was created by Mr. Kekkonen during his 19 years in power and predicts: "I don't think this need will survive his presidency."

There have been occasional embarrassing displays of official timidity. After Finnish state television aired the American film "Silk Stockings," which spoofs the

culture shock of a Soviet woman on an official visit to the West, television authorities responded to Communist complaints by agreeing that they had erred in showing the film.

#### No Censorship

No formal censorship exists here, yet the press remains cautious about Soviet sensitivities. The practice of hitting one's tongue about the Soviet Union has been criticized from within Finland itself. Carl-Gustaf Liljes, a writer from Finland's Swedish-speaking minority, wrote in a recent issue of Index that "in the long run, self-censorship leads to the undermining of self-respect, and when a country begins to lose its self-respect, it runs the risk of undermining its right to exist."

The Finns, however, seem to feel that their national independence is more secure than ever. "We know from history that we are always alone," Mr. Holsti said. "There is no point in attacking a neighbor who happens to be a superpower."

## Chad Frees 172 Seized as Political Prisoners in Coup

N'DJAMENA, Chad, April 29 (UPI)—Chad's military rulers, who overthrew and killed President Francois Ntouyas Tombalbaye April 13, yesterday released 172 political prisoners and read a list of 72 others they said were executed or missing under the former regime.

The country's new strongman, Gen. Felix Malloum, spoke at a large public meeting to remind the released prisoners that no political activity on their part will be tolerated. The military banned political parties and suspended the legislature after a dawn raid two weeks ago on Mr. Tombalbaye's residence.

The junta said that the 172 were being freed "without any conditions." Among them were former Prime Minister and parliamentarian Ahmad Khoumala, former ministers Antoine Bangui and Doudou Marc and the ex-president of the Chadian Progressive party women's group, a Mrs. Kallouma, who was jailed for seven years. All four were ill after their confinement and needed medical attention, sources in Chad said.

The junta listed 37 prisoners who died of "sicknesses or wounds." It said 35 detainees under the old regime were missing but had probably been executed while being transferred from a prison in this capital to the interior of this landlocked and drought-stricken African country.

#### Shah Leaves Arabia After 'Important' Talk

RIYADH, April 29 (Reuters)—The Shah of Iran left for home today after a 24-hour official visit here which the Saudis described as "important."

During his stay he had two rounds of talks with Saudi leaders on bilateral relations, the Arab-Israeli conflict and the strengthening of Islamic solidarity, sources said.

## Arms Factory Near Dublin

(Continued from Page 1) ficial IRA, a leftist grouping that has maintained its own ceasefire for two years, blamed a rival Marxist organization for the McMillan murder. But this outfit, the newly formed Irish Republican Socialist party, denied the charge and suggested that Mr. McMillan's death was the responsibility of "British imperialism."

This explanation obviously failed to convince the Official IRA, which sent three men to call today on Jim McCorry, a chief of the IRSP. Mr. McCorry, however, refused to open his door, so the trio grabbed his brother-in-law, who was standing outside. But this man was released unharmed, and the score remains unsettled.

The feud between the two groups has already cost half a dozen lives. In April alone, 36 people have been killed in violent incidents in Ulster. Authorities are convinced, however, that none of these killings was the work of the Provisional IRA.

It is against this background that Merlyn Rees, the London minister in charge of Ulster, appeared today for help in tracking down the gunmen. Mr. Rees said: "I ask everyone in Northern Ireland, any one of whom may be the next victim, to consider very carefully in the light of his own conscience whether he has information which would help bring these criminals to justice."

But he is not likely to get much help. Among both Catholics and Protestants, the penalty for "informing" is death. At the center of Andersonstown, a Catholic enclave and hotbed of IRA activity, a crude sign reads, "Touts (informers) will be shot."

## EEC Ministers Act to Prevent Fish 'Dumping'

BRUSSELS, April 29 (UPI)—Agriculture ministers of the European Economic Community today adopted measures to prevent the dumping of cheap frozen fish in Community countries by Norway and Ireland.

They set minimum import prices for cod and haddock so that catches of such fish by EEC fishermen could be competitive. Fishermen in France, Britain and Ireland have recently protested imports of cheap frozen fish from non-EEC countries.

The ministers agreed that EEC funds for fisheries should be used to subsidize the EEC fleet, rather than the exact details of which have yet to be worked out. The estimated cost of the Community scheme, \$2.5 million and \$3 million this year.

However, they were reluctant to say how much fish there is in private storage already. The quantity has grown considerably in recent months with the Germans alone claiming to have 30,000 tons.

#### Japan Sea Strike Off

TOKYO, April 29 (Reuters)—Accepting management's offer of a \$83 monthly wage rise, the All-Japan Seamen's Union has canceled a strike among ocean-going crews.

## Silva Mind Control in Paris & Teheran

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Information: Teheran, write P.O. Box 11-1885. Paris, phone 734-56-59, only 5-7 p.m.; write: S.M. Boyd, 24 Avenue Charles-Floquet, 75007 Paris.

## Evacuation of Embassy Group by Truck

## France Protests Phnom Penh Refugee Plan

PARIS, April 29 (UPI)—France has protested the new Cambodian regime's plans to evacuate 610 persons, many of them sick, from the French Embassy in Phnom Penh overland to Thailand by truck.

Outlet Nations and Red Cross officials in Vietnam and Geneva said that they had received word of the intended evacuation today. French statements from the Elysée Palace and the Foreign Ministry indicated that the 300-mile trip overland would risk the lives of many of the embassy refugees.

The 610, mostly French, but including some 100 Americans, Russians, East Germans, Pakistanis and Indians, have lived for two weeks in the embassy in deteriorating conditions. French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues said today that dysentery had broken out within the embassy. "The people are badly supplied with food and in deplorable sanitary conditions. The conditions suggested for their evacuation would put the lives of some in danger," he said.

#### No Right to Ask

A statement by the Khmer Rouge mission here replied sarcastically that "embassies and consulates accredited to the regime of Phnom Penh have no right to ask for the diplomatic privileges and immunities ordinarily accorded."

The French statements tonight said that the overland truck route, which could take several days, would be especially dangerous for the sick and the children among the refugees.

The 610 took refuge in the embassy when the Khmer Rouge entered the city two weeks ago and since then have not been allowed out. Three days ago, all communication between Paris and the embassy was cut off.

"It has not been easy," said Mr. Sauvagnargues. "The local authorities have shut themselves off and refuse all contact with the outside. We have intervened in Phnom Penh to get certain that there is communication between Phnom Penh and Peking."

A statement from the Elysée Palace tonight indicated that the new regime had turned down a French request to fly a plane in

for the evacuation. The regime also has not responded to a request to allow a plane in from Vietnamese carrying supplies and medicine.

#### Success for UN

Despite the obvious French dislike for the planned truck evacuation, UN-Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said in Vienna today that it was a "big success for the United Nations."

He said that he had appealed both to the new regime and to Prince Norodom Sihanouk for the evacuations.

The plane are to transport the refugees to the Thai border in five groups of about 120 persons each. A UN spokesman said that they

would be met by Red Cross. Most of the 610 persons who plan to leave after the fall of Phnom Penh are diplomats and men. Red Cross and UN who decided to stay.



Refugees walking toward Saigon from the burning city and air base at Bien Hoa.

## Chaos, Panic, Looting in Capital

## Americans Quit Saigon in 13-Hour Airlift

(Continued from Page 1)

Cong group said it was not qualified to make political decisions.

Mr. Nguyen said one of the demands of the Viet Cong—the removal of Americans—was already being met and that the demands for abolition of the Saigon government and the army were being considered.

Political sources said Saigon had agreed in principle to disarm the army except for a limited number of security forces.

Gen. Vinh Lo, the joint general staff chairman and one of the few generals remaining in Saigon, told troops in a radio talk to obey orders and "don't run away like rats." His predecessor, Gen. Cao Van Vien, led the city yesterday, and the Saigon city defense commander, Lt. Gen. Nguyen Van Minh, fled today aboard a helicopter.

Many South Vietnamese officers, officials and their families were fleeing as rumors spread that Communist-led forces would soon march on the city. Many officers and soldiers took off their uniforms and attempted to flee in civilian clothes.

A spokesman for President Minh said Premier Vu Van Mau still planned to name a new Cabinet "in an attempt to convince the other side we do want to get negotiations started." He said the President's interpretation of a Viet Cong statement yesterday rejecting the new government's appeal for a cease-fire "is not a total rejection."

The Viet Cong, in a broadcast by the Hanoi radio, accused the Minh government of trying to prolong the war and maintain new American colonialism. Ministers in Tokyo said the broadcast faded away in the middle of the statement but it apparently called on the people in the Saigon area district to rise up and defeat the Minh government.

#### Plane Fired On

Stephen Sadler of Laguna Beach, Calif., an Air America pilot who took off from Tan Son Nhut, said after arrival in Hong Kong that his plane was fired upon by South Vietnamese soldiers but was not hit.

Late tonight, the city was outwardly calm with the streets deserted under the 24-hour curfew. People slept in their homes for fear of rockets, and through the night came the whirring of U.S. helicopters and the intermittent thumping of artillery.

Hundreds of Vietnamese were crowded out in front of the U.S. Embassy and others at the British Embassy compound near downtown Saigon.

During the airport evacuation, two Viet Cong rockets whistled overhead and exploded behind the U.S. defense attaché's compound, sending Marines and evacuees diving for the pavement. In an attack on the airport yesterday, Communist pilots used American A-37 fighter-bombers captured at Da Nang.

Four U.S. Marines have been killed in the evacuation operation, two early today in a Communist artillery and rocket attack on Tan Son Nhut and two later today when their helicopter fell into the South China Sea.

Two other American aircraft were lost in the evacuation operation, an attack plane with mechanical trouble and a helicopter that ran out of fuel and

fell into the sea. Both pilots were rescued.

Across the street from the embassy, soldiers, policemen and youths stripped and stole scores of abandoned embassy cars. Thousands of other Vietnamese stripped apartment buildings in which Americans had lived, collecting bathroom fixtures, books, furniture and food. They sat on sidewalks with their booty, waiting for friends in cars to pick them up.

A U.S. commissary store behind the Continental Palace Hotel was another target, and the looting of houses and shops

of rich businessmen was reported in the Cholon and Dinh districts.

While most American missionaries chose to rer the confusion of even exact number of Americans could not be determined.

Max Edinger, 38, a Methodist missionary from Turpin, said that after thinking "we realize that having to love to our Vietnamese and told them not to let fear or ignorance we leave them in this hour of So we are staying."

## Accidents, Ditching, Confusion And 4 Deaths During Exod

(Continued from Page 1)

diets fired at the aircraft as it took off, but their shots missed. About 2,000 South Vietnamese military men and civilians fled to Thailand today in 130 Saigon air force planes, including F-5 fighter-bombers, attack aircraft and transport. All the planes came to this country without Thailand's prior approval.

Two of the aircraft made emergency landings. One hit a tree, and the four persons aboard died. Many of the planes arrived in Thailand with fuel tanks that were almost empty because of flight diversions made by the pilots to avoid Communist anti-aircraft emplacements.

About 125 South Vietnamese children, women and men, including military personnel still in uniform, flew into the U.S. Air Force's Clark Air Base north of Manila today. The pilot of the South Vietnamese Air Force plane had thwarted attempts by four Philippine fighter planes to make him land at the Philippine Air Force's Nichols base.

#### Three-Day Limit

The newcomers were interviewed by Consul Chito Carino of the Philippine Foreign Office, who later told newsmen that the Vietnamese from the plane would be allowed to stay 72 hours. The government in Manila was unable to decide immediately what to do with the plane, a four-engine C-118 previously used for transporting government officials.

It had left Saigon's Tan Son Nhut airport without clearance. The Philippine Air Force impounded a DC-6 of the American-owned Bird Air firm, which flew into Clark yesterday without clearance by Philippine authorities. It carried young Vietnamese refugees.

The Philippine government urged the U.S. Embassy in Manila to make every effort to fly evacuees out of the Clark base and the nearby Subic Bay naval station within three days of their arrival. It said the evacuation through the Philippines was authorized only "because of the humanitarian situation and for humanitarian reasons."

Thailand showed similar reluctance to accept refugees on more than a temporary basis. It set a limit of one month for each Vietnamese refugee's stay—as it had earlier for fugitives from the Communist take-over in Cambodia. However, in the case of the Cambodians, Thai authorities have said unofficially that they probably will stay six months.

Thailand is sensitive about Vietnamese newcomers, having had difficulties with 45,000 who came to this country in the 1950s. The Thai Foreign Ministry said

that all American-supplied names and Cambodian names of refugees here were returned to the new government in Saigon and in Penh, U.S. officials have red silent on the matter, all Washington considers that rights in the disposition of tary equipment supplied by military aid programs.

#### Channels Clogged

The U.S. channels for pe refugees seemed today becoming clogged. In Guam more than 6,000 new South Vietnamese arrived, bringing to more than 25,000 the number of refugees being housed in a camps on the island.

A shortage of planes for refugee airlift complicated transfer to the United States snowstorm in Utah hampered landing and take-off of planes signed to an airlift of 600, and other supplies to the camp on Guam.

More than 2,000 refugees, been moved 1,500 miles east, to Wake Island, to some pressure off the 3 facilities. U.S. Air Force officials say that there is room for more on Wake.

Although the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service team of 33 on Guam to process the refugees' transfer to United States, fewer than have been moved on to the mainland since the evacuation began April 5.

Processing has been short by abbreviating personal interviews with each evacuee from five minutes.

## Chi Minh City May Be New Saigon Name

TOKYO, April 29 (UPI)—The Viet Cong said today that Saigon has been renamed Ho Chi Minh City, a Japanese report from the South Vietnamese capital said.

Kyodo news service, in Saigon dispatch, said the naming was disclosed in a appeal issued by the Saigon Gia Dinh district committee of the South Vietnamese National Front of Liberation and the People's Revolutionary Committee in the same district.

The appeal said: "We have renamed Saigon city 'Ho Chi Minh City' after the late President Ho Chi Minh."

Kyodo said the appeal called on the armed forces and people in the district to launch offensives and uprisings against the Saigon government led by President Duong Van Minh.

## ROYAUME DU MAROC

### MINISTRE DES TRAVAUX PUBLICS ET DES COMMUNICATIONS

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#### Service Etudes

## INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION NOTICE

### STUDYING OF THE AGRO-ENERGETICS EQUIPMENT OF M'JARA

#### Pre-selection of tenderers

The Ministry of Public Works and Communications—Hydraulic Division—is proposing a competition for the studying of the agro-energetics equipment of M'Jara.

The object of this competition is to designate a consulting engineer who will be in charge of studies and technical assistance dealing with agro-energetics complex of M'Jara.

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2. The side works of the dam (draining of floods, cleaning out of bottoms, etc. . . .).
3. An hydro-electric factory with its main building and annex.

An information sheet on works and studies to be done, a questionnaire and a pattern of request of admission to compete are available to consulting engineers interested in the studying of the equipment of M'Jara, at the address underneath.

The questionnaire and the admission request have to be sent registered and fully completed by May 23rd, at the latest to:

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The list of applicants who will later on be admitted to present their offers, will be set by a commission designated by the Minister of Public Works and Communications.

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## Nixon Cites National Security Reply to Wiretap Charges

By Peter Kihss

NEW YORK, April 29 (UPI)—Richard Nixon has submitted a statement that he authorized wiretaps on the telephone of Morton Halperin, former assistant to Henry Kissinger, to protect national security against foreign intelligence activities.

## Goldwater Charges Nixon Confess

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, April 29 (UPI)—Sen. Barry Goldwater called on former President Nixon to make a "full confession" of his complicity in the Watergate scandal as a first step toward his eventual emergence as a senior spokesman for the Republican party.

Goldwater, who met with Nixon in January at the latter president's San Clemente estate, later told newsmen Mr. Nixon had expressed a desire to resolve himself somewhat in his party's affairs, although not as a candidate for the presidency.

Goldwater said Sunday that he believed that if Mr. Nixon did "get his name cleaned up," through a public statement before a court, he could become an asset to the Republican party.

## West German Held U.S. Spy Case

WEST BERLIN, April 29 (Reuters)—A West German chauffeur has been arrested on suspicion of spying for an East European service, a justice spokesman said today.

Ernst Schultze, 28, was carrying a U.S. passport, a forged Swiss passport and a forged Swiss passport in his pocket when he was arrested. He is being held in a police station. Mr. Schultze, who has denied the charges, has been held since Sunday.

lawyers for the suit—William Hundley, who was chief counsel for John Mitchell in the Watergate cover-up case, and Cary Mark Feldman, of the same Washington firm.

No Doubt Cast  
Mr. Kissinger, now secretary of state, has said the 21-month wiretap from May 1969 to February 1971, at the Bethesda, Md., home of Mr. Halperin "never cast doubt" on his former aide's "loyalty or discretion."

Mr. Halperin served as deputy assistant secretary of defense for policy planning and arms control from August 1967 through January 1969, and then, until September 1969, as aide to Mr. Kissinger, then the presidential assistant for national security affairs.

In his seven-page answer to the District of Columbia federal court suit, Mr. Nixon contended that he had acted in his "official duties" and "broad discretion" as President, and was "absolutely immune from civil liability therefore."

He also argued that the suit by Mr. Halperin, his wife and three children was "barred by the statute of limitations." Mr. Shattuck contended, however, that the suit charged "fraudulent concealment of records" that was only discovered in 1973, so that the four-year time limit began running only then.

Meeting Called

Mr. Nixon's answer acknowledged a meeting in April 1969, "during which a decision was made to conduct electronic surveillance of certain persons including employees of the National Security Council, and including plaintiff Morton H. Halperin, in an effort to discover the source or sources of leaks of highly classified information."

He denied charges that he "directly and through his agents" tried from July 1971 to May 1973, to prevent disclosure of the wiretaps by deceiving Justice Department lawyers and the acting director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and causing their false testimony.

The suit was originally filed in May, 1973, against Mr. Kissinger and other former or present officials. Mr. Nixon was added as a defendant last Sept. 30, after his resignation Aug. 9. Under federal law, each defendant could be subject to \$100 damages for each of the five plaintiffs for every day of the wiretaps and their disclosure.

## U.S. to Shut Down Air Base, End Home-Porting in Greece

ATHENS, April 29 (AP)—U.S. and Greek officials negotiating the future of U.S. military installations in Greece have agreed to shut down an Air Force base and terminate home-porting for six destroyers of the Navy's Sixth Fleet, a joint Greek-U.S. announcement said today.

The talks on the future of the seven U.S. bases started Feb. 15. The second phase was concluded today.

The announcement said that where U.S. facilities remain, they will be placed under Greek command. The scope and conditions of operation of the facilities to remain will be discussed, it said.

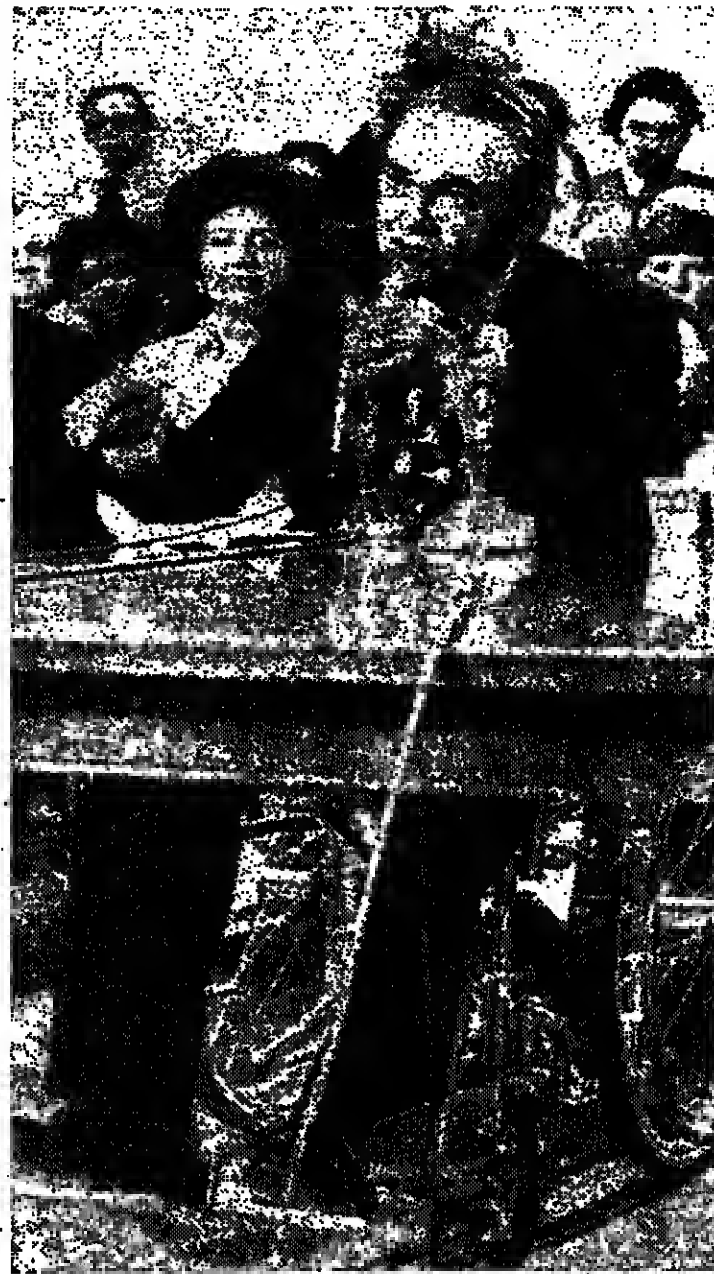
This apparently meant that a third phase of talks was to be held in the near future.

The air base to be closed is adjacent to Athens International Airport. It is a support and maintenance center for U.S. aircraft in Southern Europe.

The destroyers were home-ported here in an agreement concluded in January, 1973.

Other facilities maintained here by the U.S. military are sites containing missiles with nuclear warheads and communication stations.

Agreement is also expected on the elimination, reduction and consolidation of other U.S. facilities in Greece, the announcement added.



Alabama Gov. George Wallace speaking to congressmen.

## Wallace Sees Bid to Abolish 2 Primaries as Aimed at Him

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP).

Alabama Gov. George Wallace told a group of congressional Democrats yesterday that moves to abolish or alter state primaries are aimed at harming his presidential chances in 1976.

"Wallace ran well in those primaries in 1972, and they don't want that," said Gov. Wallace in an appearance before freshmen House Democrats.

"I say if the Democratic party means what it says, let's have a primary in every state and regional primaries."

Gov. Wallace, 55, who has run twice for the presidency and is considering another race, said the Democrats "are the party that now says, 'Let the people speak... but in places where they don't vote right, take it away from them.'"

The governor, partly paralyzed by a gunman's 1972 attempt on his life, said that tampering with the primaries would only increase the cynicism of Democrats who already suspect the party no longer cares about the will of the masses.

States' Action Pending

Bills are pending in the Tennessee and North Carolina legislatures to abolish primaries, and alterations have been proposed in Texas and Michigan. Gov. Wallace ran well in the primaries of those states in 1972.

Earlier in the day, Gov. Wallace repeated that he has not yet decided whether to make another presidential race. But, he said, if he does run, he will not be seeking only bargaining power at the Democratic convention.

"I'm not interested in being a [vote] broker," Gov. Wallace told an impromptu news conference.

"If I get involved, it will be because I think I have a chance to win. There's no question about my health. If I didn't feel well, I wouldn't get involved."

The questioning of Gov. Wallace by the House Democrats was occasionally sharp, as when Rep. Max Baucus, of Montana, asked him to explain reports that state aid to education and per-capita income had both declined under his administration.

Gov. Wallace responded that low taxes helped compensate for low per-capita income and denied that state aid to education had dropped. He said education's share of the state budget had quadrupled since 1963.

President Ford assured Jordan's King Hussein today that the United States "remains committed to working for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East."

The White House said that in a 40-minute meeting in the Oval Office Hussein and Mr. Ford reviewed peace efforts in the Middle East and other matters "of common concern."

President Ford reaffirmed U.S. support for Jordan's economic development efforts. In addition, the President reaffirmed "the importance the U.S. attaches to a strong, stable and friendly Jordan" under Hussein's leadership and U.S. commitment to continued aid and close friendship and cooperation with Jordan.

## House Panel Votes Rise in Gasoline Tax

Seeks to Avert Action By Ford to Cut Oil Use

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, April 29 (UPI)—The House Ways and Means Committee voted 21-13 yesterday to raise the federal gasoline tax as much as 23 cents a gallon over the next several years.

The tax increase is a key provision in the long and complicated energy bill that Ways and Means is writing, a bill that is still a long and uncertain way from passage.

The goal of the tax increase would be to reduce gasoline consumption and U.S. oil imports.

The provision was opposed by all 13 Republicans on the committee, plus one Democrat, Rep. Andrew Jacobs Jr. of Indiana.

The Republicans preferred the energy-saving plan put forward earlier this year by President Ford. It too would raise taxes and prices to reduce consumption—but on all fuels made from oil, not just gasoline.

The President has already raised the tariff on imported crude oil \$1 a barrel. He has threatened to raise it further Thursday, May 1, and to start taking price controls off domestic oil unless Congress shows signs by then of coming up with a satisfactory energy bill.

Zarb Sees Democrats

Federal Energy Administrator Frank Zarb met for an hour and a half yesterday with the Senate Democratic Policy Committee. The Democrats, saying that Congress is making progress on the energy issue, urged that the President wait a little longer and not act on his own.

Yesterday's committee action, however, while it was the first time Ways and Means has formally voted to increase the gasoline tax, was actually a softening of the gasoline-tax section of its bill.

The committee had earlier proposed to have the tax go up 2 cents a gallon next Jan. 1 and another 20 cents on April 15, 1977, if gasoline consumption continued rising in 1976.

As approved yesterday, that additional 20 cents would only take effect in stages. The committee's staff estimated that no more than a nickel of it would take effect in 1977. The rest would depend on how much gasoline consumption rose after that.

If any of the 20 cents did take effect, there would also be income tax cuts to offset it on the first 40 gallons of gasoline a month. The tax would thus apply only to above-average gasoline consumption.

## Helms Testifies, Denies CIA Role in Assassinations

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP).

Former CIA Director Richard Helms underwent lengthy questioning by the Rockefeller Commission yesterday and emerged to make an angry denunciation of allegations that the CIA was involved in assassinations.

"As far as I know, the CIA was never responsible for the assassination of any foreign leader," Mr. Helms told reporters after 3 1/2 hours before the commission.

Mr. Helms specifically accused CBS newsmen Daniel Schorr of false reports concerning CIA involvement in assassinations.

"I must say, Mr. Schorr, I didn't like what you had to say in some of your broadcasts. I didn't think it was fair and I don't think it was right," Mr. Helms said.

Mr. Schorr has reported on several occasions that President Ford is concerned that an unlimited investigation of the CIA will uncover CIA involvement in assassinations.

## South Africa Rules 'Black Is Beautiful'

CAPE TOWN, April 29 (Reuters)—South Africa's Supreme Court has lifted a ban on T-shirts bearing the words "Black is beautiful."

The ban was imposed by the publication control board in January, 1973. The court ruled yesterday that there was no substance in the board's charge that the words "Black is beautiful" could be prejudicial to good order and the safety of the state.

## U.S. Team Visits Soviet Space Center

MOSCOW, April 29 (UPI).

Astronauts taking part in the joint Apollo-Soyuz program returned today from Baikonur, site of the Soviet Union's top-secret space complex.

They said that they were fully satisfied with Soviet preparations for history's first multinational space flight, which is scheduled to begin July 15.

The American prime crew—Gen. Thomas Stafford, Vance Brand and Donald Slayton—said that they had learned everything they need to know.

But they told newsmen that the Russians showed them only the booster rocket, hatchup booster and launch pad that will be used.

They did not see other parts of the Central Asia space center, where all Soviet manned flights originate.

The prime and backup crews, together with a team of officials from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, are apparently the first Westerners known to have visited Baikonur since the late French President Georges Pompidou was taken there in 1970.

U.S. Journalists Barred

Soviet authorities have refused permission for American newsmen to visit the complex, although Russian journalists have been invited to watch the Apollo's launching.

The Russians agreed to take the astronauts to Baikonur after the Americans insisted that they would never fly in a craft which they had not first inspected on the ground.

Mr. Brand said that the astronauts were able to check out the prime Soyuz capsule, and "everything worked."

Mr. Brand said they noticed some differences between Soviet and American techniques. The Russians directed their rockets by means of swiveling launch pads, whereas American rockets are steered after launching.

The astronauts said that Soviet cosmonauts appear to get out of their craft quickly on the launch pad.

## O'Neill Reasserts Kennedy Will Run

WASHINGTON, April 29 (UPI).

House leader Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass., said again today that Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., is a presidential candidate and will be nominated on the first ballot at next year's Democratic National Convention.

Rep. O'Neill said, "I think he's going to keep on denying it, but in my opinion, Ted Kennedy is a candidate, that he's going to be nominated, and he's going to be elected."

In a TV interview with Public Service Broadcasting, Rep. O'Neill dismissed Sen. Kennedy's denial of any 1976 presidential ambitions at a news conference last year. Rep. O'Neill said, "my opinion is very, very definitely yes" that he can be persuaded to change his mind.

## Nitze Says U.S. Should Seek To Limit Big Soviet Missiles

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, April 29 (UPI).—The United States should try to negotiate limitations on large Soviet missiles in order to give any real meaning to a ceiling on nuclear arms levels, a former top U.S. arms limitations negotiator said yesterday.

What President Ford and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev decided at Vladivostok on nuclear arms ceilings "addresses appearances more than fundamentals," according to Paul Nitze, who resigned last year as the Pentagon's top representative to the U.S.-Soviet strategic arms limitation talks (SALT).

In the follow-up negotiations now under way in Geneva, Mr. Nitze told the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Arms Control, it is "more important to limit the throw-weight of the missile forces of both sides... than to put a ceiling on the number of launchers."

The SALT negotiations at Geneva already have proven difficult enough to contribute to an American-Soviet decision to put off the planned 1975 visit of Mr. Brezhnev from this summer to the autumn, probably September.

At Vladivostok it was agreed to limit each side's land and sea missiles and bombers to 2,400 each, including a maximum of 1,200 multiple-warhead missiles for each nation.

Mr. Nitze proposed that the United States should seek "sub-limits" on the larger Soviet missiles, SS-16s and SS-19s, which he said have from three to seven times the payload capacity of the American land-based Minuteman III. In addition, he said, unless the United States insists on including the Soviet Backfire bomber in the limitations, "the entire concept of a 2,400 ceiling... becomes essentially meaningless."

Concern about superior Soviet missile "throw-weight" was minimized by Prof. George Rathjens of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, former deputy director of the Pentagon's advanced Research Project Agency.

Instead of trying to bargain out reciprocal arms reductions with the United States and seeking "bargaining chips" that build up American arms levels in the process, he said, the United States should try "unilateral restraint."

America already has more weapons than it needs for any plausible military purposes. Prof. Rathjens contended. "For starters," he said, "we could very safely slow development and forgo deploying some of the new strategic systems, e.g. the Trident submarine, the B-1 bomber, and strategic missiles."

100th Meeting of SALT II

GENEVA, April 29 (UPI).—American and Soviet negotiators today held their 100th meeting of the new SALT round, working with instructions to complete a treaty by the end of this year.

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## No Short-Term Concern

## U.S. Study Questions Safety of A-Energy Over Long Term

By Walter Sullivan

WASHINGTON, April 29 (UPI).—A team of physicists convened last year by the American Physical Society to assess the safety of U.S. nuclear reactors, has found no reason for "substantial short-term concern," but is critical in terms of long-range prospects.

The study focused on the water-cooled reactors that are the standard energy source in U.S. atomic power plants. Fifty-four are in operation, as well as one gas-cooled reactor. A total of 236 water-cooled reactors have been built or are under construction or projected.

The physicists noted that, so far, the safety record of such reactors "has been excellent, in that there has been no major release of radioactivity," and said that they had uncovered no reasons for substantial short-term concern regarding risk of accidents. But they did express concern regarding long-term operation of an increasingly large number of such power plants when the likelihood of seemingly "improbable" accidents becomes greater.

A major source of concern to the panel is the absence of any realistic, full-scale test of what would happen in case of the most serious accident—a core meltdown. If all the cooling systems failed, the reactor core and its fuel rods could heat sufficiently to melt.

The reactors are enclosed in pressure vessels designed to contain the radioactive gases released if melting occurred. If heat or internal pressure became sufficient to rupture the pressure vessel, winds could carry this lethal debris hundreds of miles.

The physicists, chosen to be independent of any connections with the reactor safety program, accepted estimates of the former Atomic Energy Commission that the likelihood of such an incident was very small. The calculated probability that it would happen to any reactor in any one year ranged from one in 50,000 to one in 50 million.

## Genetic Injury

The study found, however, that estimates of cancer deaths resulting from such an event should be 50 times higher than those estimated by the AEC. The AEC figures with regard to genetic injuries were considered too low. The physicists' higher figure for cancer deaths derived from consideration of two factors not considered in the AEC estimate.

One was the long-term effect on populations downwind of radioactive material deposited on the ground. The other was the effect of radioactive debris on organs such as lungs and thyroid gland.

In the extreme case considered, the physicists propose that from 20,000 to 300,000 residents would suffer damaged thyroid glands from exposure to radioactive iodine.

Although this is less frequently fatal than other such exposures, it would help raise the total cancer deaths to from 10,000 to 20,000 in the 10,000 to 20,000 square miles downwind from the ruptured plant, the physicists estimated. These estimates assume a population density of 300 a square mile.

It was pointed out yesterday by Dr. Wolfgang Panofsky, director of the Stanford linear accelerator in California, that since the exposed population was very large, these additional cancer deaths would add only one-tenth of 1 per cent to the 20-per-cent mortality rate attributable to that disease in the United States.



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**MAY'S NEW SHOES**—The oldest (47) and biggest (two tons) resident of the San Francisco Zoo, an elephant named May has just been outfitted with the heaviest (13 pounds each) and costliest (\$400 a piece) shoes. She was suffering from "foot rot," something like double compound athlete's foot; the treatment involved scraping and cleaning her feet and fitting her with protective shoes.

## New Vaccine Offers Hope As Shield Against Gonorrhea

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, April 29 (UPI).—For the first time, a vaccine has offered "substantial" protection against gonorrhea, a venereal disease that has reached epidemic proportions throughout the world, a scientist reported yesterday.

Dr. Charles Brinton Jr., of the University of Pittsburgh, said that in its sole limited trial on humans, the new vaccine gave the two volunteers who took it 40 times more protection against gonorrhea than three volunteers who had not been given the vaccine but were also exposed to the disease.

He estimated that without the vaccine, a person who has sexual contact with a gonorrhea carrier runs a 1-in-3 risk of getting the disease. With the vaccine, the risk is 1 in 100.

The vaccine "provided substantial protection against gonococcal infection," Dr. Brinton told a

seminar in New York of the American Society for Microbiology. "We're encouraged by it," said Dr. Stephen Kraus of the U.S. government's Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, "but we're not ready yet to raise the big victory flag."

Both he and Dr. Brinton pointed out in separate interviews that the experiments are preliminary and the number of humans the vaccine has been tried on—two—is small.

"A lot of work remains to be done," said Dr. Brinton. He estimated eight months to a year of further research is needed before the vaccine is ready for large-scale human trials.

Nevertheless, his is the most encouraging finding to date in the fight against gonorrhea, one of the most common infectious diseases. There were an estimated 3 million cases in the United States last year, and 35 million around the world.

## Gromyko, Arafat Confer in Moscow

MOSCOW, April 29 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko today opened talks with Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, the last in a round of consultations with Arab leaders.

Diplomatic sources in Cairo said that the Soviet Union wanted to sound out Mr. Arafat about postponing Palestinian representation at the Geneva Middle East peace talks.

Arab diplomats said that it was likely that Mr. Arafat would seek clarification of the Kremlin's recent revival of proposals to guarantee Israel's future independent existence.

Symptoms Scarce

While it is easily treated with antibiotics, many people have gonorrhea without knowing it, Dr. Brinton said that as many as half the men, and 80 per cent of the women, with gonorrhea do not show any symptoms of the disease. They can, however, pass it on through sexual contact and, if they don't treat it, suffer complications such as eye infections, arthritis and sterility.

There is no simple blood test for gonorrhea, as there is for syphilis, another, less common, venereal disease.

But Dr. Brinton thinks his research may also have developed a blood test for gonorrhea that will make it possible to conduct mass screenings.

## Stonehouse, Aide Sought by U.K. From Australia

LONDON, April 29 (AP).—Bow Street Magistrate's Court today granted warrants seeking the extradition from Australia of British Member of Parliament John Stonehouse and his former secretary, Sheila Buckley.

The warrant relating to Mr. Stonehouse contains six additional charges to the 15 charges of fraud and theft he will face in Melbourne at a hearing on May 5. Five of the new charges relate to Mr. Stonehouse allegedly obtaining money from insurance companies by deception and involve a total of £125,000 (\$300,000).

Mrs. Buckley is charged with conspiring with Mr. Stonehouse to allegedly defraud creditors of one of Mr. Stonehouse's companies.

Mr. Stonehouse, 49, a former Labor party minister, arrived in Australia last November on a false passport after taking his death on a Florida beach. He claimed he was being persecuted. He is at present on bail in Australia.

The Australian charges alleged fraud, forgery and theft and involve £42,000 (\$100,800).

## Liberian Official Dies in Air Crash

MONROVIA, April 29 (Reuters).—Liberian Finance Minister Steven Tolbert, and five other persons were killed last night when their aircraft crashed in the sea just after takeoff at Greenville, 200 miles south of here.

The bodies of Mr. Tolbert, 55, a younger brother of President William Tolbert, and of his companions have been recovered. The minister had flown to the coastal city for a meeting there that ended late yesterday evening.

## Park War Of Attack From North

Says Troops Re To Repel Aggre

By Richard Hall

SEOUL, April 29.—President Chung Hee South Korea asserted today that his nation's armed forces were prepared to repel any Communist North Korean attack.

Mr. Park said he expected North Korea to attack the year is out and urged Koreans to be ready to the death. He added: "I hope you will have a chance in the government armed forces."

Addressing the nation's vision, Mr. Park did not far as to declare the "war" rumored here for weeks. Critics of the president's statements had affected the economy.

Mr. Park said that "the forces, the government, people must be united able to defeat the enemy citizens should feel that soldier. Politicians, for religious people, students, workers, housewives, they should determine if are warriors to defend nation."

Many in those categories were among Mr. Park's severe critics and opponents mandating a revision of the nation's constitution, a power, that he resign, a human rights be restored.

Mr. Park noted that P. Kim Il Sung of North Korea had returned from China, his major ally, that "We have sufficient grounds to believe that Kim Il Sung declared that North Korea is prepared for war against South."

Analysts of a joint opinion issued by Peking and P'yongyang, said they believed showed that Mr. Kim had to get Chinese support to carry out his policy against Korea-support vital to Korean success.

China, N. Korea View

TOKYO, April 29.—China and North Korea said today that they have reached "completely identical views" on R. unification and other international issues discussed during visit to China by Kim Il.

The communiqué, broadcast by the Chinese news agency monitored here, called Mr. Kim's visit "a major event of historic significance" in the relations between the two countries.

Mr. Kim returned to P'yongyang Sunday after talks with Chairman Mao Tung, Premier Chou 1 Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao and other Chinese leaders.

The communiqué said "reaffirms its resolute support the Korean people in their struggle for the independence, peaceful reunification of fatherland."

## 33 Nations Open Commonwealth Summit Meeting

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Apr. (Reuters).—Commonwealth leaders began a week of here today to lay guidelines for a new world economic order to aid black nationalists for independence in south Africa.

Leaders of 33 nations, who have a population of 800 million in five continents, at Jamaican Prime Minister Manley's invitation, are meeting a time of high tension on the international economic front.

The world economic order, especially its impact on poor nations and the nine-year row over white-ruled Rhodesia's seizure of independence, is a key issue in talks.

Discussion on southern Africa will include action to be taken efforts to get peaceful majority rule in Rhodesia and on how the Commonwealth can help southern Africa's achieve its independence from South Africa.

## Alleged Thief Gives \$215 Million For Iranian Po

TEHRAN, April 29 (AP).—Iranian industrialist Husein Hamadanian, detained on charges alleging embezzlement of \$1.5 billion from his own factory, today donated \$215 million of his personal wealth for charity, it was officially announced here.

Mr. Hamadanian, 50, was detained last year after officials alleged he was mismanaging the money for his sugar factory. He was awaiting trial. Mr. Hamadanian donated the money for creation of a foundation for education, health and welfare of the poor.

The Hamadanian decision was announced only 24 hours after the Shah of Iran decreed a special order for the compulsory sale of 90 per cent of shares of all state-owned and 40 per cent of privately-owned industries to the public.

Basic state-owned industries such as oil, steel, petrochemicals, gas and tobacco are excluded and their shares will continue to belong to government.

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accompanied by a non-refundable deposit of £50 sterling. Reference L27/IND RLY WB 5/02791 must be quoted on all applications. Tender documents will not be issued before 2 June 1973, on which date tender documents will be issued to all manufacturers who have submitted an application accompanied by the appropriate deposit.

Completed tender documents must be returned to the Director General of Land Transport and Island Waterways to arrive not later than 10 a.m. local time on 1 August 1973. A duplicate set of tender documents must be returned to the Crown Agents to arrive not later than 1 p.m. British time on 1 August 1973.

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## Cyprus Chiefs in Talks Top Issues

### Atmosphere at Vienna

VIENNA, April 29 (Reuters).—An atmosphere of optimism surrounded discussions today on issues affecting the future of Cyprus, with UN Secretary-General Waldheim seeking a compromise.

There was an optimistic mood in Vienna as the second day of UN talks moved forward, but a UN spokesman cautioned that the issues were more important and apparently more difficult than those discussed on the first day.

First Cyprus' communal divisions in two months began to ease when Greek leader Glafkos Clerides and Turkish-Cypriot leader Rasim Kaya agreed yesterday to set up a joint group to study plans for a united government.

Encouraging Decisions also committed themselves to return to Mr. Waldheim six weeks, Western diplomats both decisions as highly significant in trying to overcome the communal tensions, but at that major difficulties remained.

It is believed that the negotiations moved into more serious areas. They must reach a decision on the self-governing areas of Cyprus based on Greek and Turkish plans.

Critical issues involve the return of about 200,000 Greek Cypriots displaced by the establishment of an autonomous Turkish Cypriot state in February and the return of Nicosia Airport, closed last year. Both sides agree to maintain a single, independent republic in Cyprus.

Good Atmosphere at the talks described as good and constructive.

Negotiations will adjourn tomorrow to allow for private consultations. It was taken to mean that the discussions today required no consideration.

Though the present talks are on Friday, Mr. Clerides said, "it depends on a number of factors and the progress of work we are doing," he said. A UN spokesman said that the two-man expert group set up today would start work in Cyprus early next month.

William Scaleton, in charge of UN affairs at the State Department, met separately with Waldheim and the Cypriot leaders to exchange information.

## France Objects to U.S. Proposal on Wine Labels

ASHFORD, April 29 (UPI).—Sponsored rules to require labels to be listed on wine could force some French wine off the U.S. market, a spokesman for the French government said today.

Mr. Fourcade told a hearing of the government agency that the labels would only result in higher prices for the consumer, use him and cause an unnecessary burden on the wine industry.

Fourcade, along with representatives of the Spanish wine industry, opposed the idea in testimony before the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms which has studied such labels for all alcoholic beverages.

The labeling proposal is so strict that it could prohibit the use of grapes from more than one vineyard, which would be difficult to record keeping, may even prove an insurmountable obstacle for some wineries, Mr. Fourcade said. He said the French government would find it "very difficult not impossible" to certify authenticity of any labels its growers.

## Climber Dies

MONTE, France, April 29 (UPI).—A 24-year-old Swiss climber, Eric Heffer, was killed Sunday in a fall after climbing a cliff of Mont Blanc, police said.

## 6 Ships Trapped in Suez Canal since '67 To Be Removed in May

ISMAILIA, Egypt, April 29 (Reuters).—Salvage tugs will begin at daybreak May 7 to begin removing 16 ships trapped in the Suez Canal since the 1967 Middle East war, the canal authority announced today.

Most of the rusting vessels will have to be towed as their crews are not working. According to Lloyd's of London, four of the ships are British, while there are two each from West Germany, Sweden, the United States and Poland and one each from France, Algeria, Czechoslovakia and Egypt.

They were in a northbound convoy cut off halfway along the 160-kilometer waterway in June, 1967. Fifteen of them are the Great Bitter Lake and the other in Timah Lake nearby. The ships will leave the canal at Port Said at the Mediterranean end, leaving the waterway almost ready for its planned opening June 6.



HERE'S SPUDS IN YOUR EYE—J. Courson, housing coordinator at Bellarmine College, Louisville, Ky., volunteered to be the target in a "Tater Toss" as the school celebrated its 25th anniversary Sunday. Here a glob of mashed potatoes hits right on target.

## Philippine Oil Drillers Strike Major Energy Source—Steam

By David A. Andelman

MANILA, April 29 (UPI).—At the foot of one of the active volcanoes that dot the Philippine Islands, a Union Oil Co. rig has struck major deposits of what may become one of Asia's newest and most important energy resources—steam.

The underground geothermal energy, Asian officials hope, may hold the solution to the region's fuel and economic crises—a solution, that is, if the oil company agrees to change what Asian officials call a debilitating contract that ties the price of steam directly to the escalating price of oil.

It was the cost of oil that turned a potential \$20-million Philippine balance-of-payments surplus in the first quarter of this year into a deficit of \$130 million.

Geothermal energy, the result of water seeping into the ground and being heated to very high temperatures by volcanic lava, is believed to be a common phenomenon in such Pacific countries as Japan, Indonesia, New Zealand and the Philippines.

All are situated on what is known by geologists as the "Ring of Fire"—a series of faults, or cracks, in the earth's crust along a major earthquake belt that has allowed molten magma, metals from the earth's core, to seep upward toward the surface.

Geysers provided the first experience with geothermal energy, in terms of using steam to drive turbines that in turn produce electricity. Less than three years ago, the Philippines, in the midst of a nationwide electrification effort, decided to try to tap this resource.

Union Oil, having garnered some experience in geysers fields, agreed to do some drilling in this area. Not long ago, after extensive geophysical soundings, Union Oil struck steam.

90 Possible Sites. "Steam wells are similar in many respects to oil wells. Here they range from 6,000 to 9,000 feet deep. There are two active steam fields now in the development stage in the Philippines, and more than 90 other potential sites.

Drillings that find steam may each produce enough to generate about 5,000 kilowatts of electricity. The electrical agency here has planned to use four 55,000-kilowatt generators. For each generator, at least 11 (and, with a reserve, preferably 12) working wells must be sunk.

"Within the next 10 years, geothermal sources could account for 50 per cent of our electrical-generating energy needs," said Col. Pedro Dumol, administrator of the National Electrification Administration, in an interview. Geothermal energy, he said, costs a quarter as much as fuel oil, or less, and the price is unlikely to rise substantially in the future "if Union Oil will be reasonable."

Union Oil officials here confirmed the price link between fuel oil and steam. They said that there is a large risk in drilling for steam, a substantial initial investment much the same as in drilling for oil, and that "we need a large return."

Saudis to Resume Use of Pipeline. BEIRUT, April 29 (Reuters).—King Khalid of Saudi Arabia has ordered the resumption of the pumping of Saudi oil through the pipeline to its terminal near Sidon on the Lebanese coast, newspapers here reported.

Pumping of Saudi oil through the pipeline—the Trans-Arabian Pipeline—was suspended on Feb. 8. Officials said that the measure was taken because it cost less to ship directly from the Saudi terminal of Ras Tanura in the Persian Gulf than through the 1,668-mile pipeline to the Mediterranean.

The shutdown of the pipeline has deprived Jordan, Syria and Lebanon of millions of dollars in transit dues and royalties at a time when they are economically hard pressed. It also supplies Lebanon with one third of its domestic oil needs.

Syria Is Said to Agree To Extend UN Truce. BEIRUT, April 29 (Reuters).—Syria has agreed to extend the mandate of UN troops on the Golan Heights for two months after it expires on May 31, according to press reports here.

Beirut newspapers quoted Suhail Sukkariyeh, a member of the Arab Socialist party leadership, ruling in Syria, as saying the decision to extend the mandate was made in agreement with Egypt.

## News Analysis

## Portugal Election Spotlights Unimpressive Red Showing

By Henry Giniger

LISBON, April 29 (UPI).—According to the Portuguese press and the armed forces, everybody won the election Friday for a constituent assembly. According to the press, it was a victory for socialism. For officers who gave an opinion, the election was a show of confidence in the country's military rulers.

But some parties were more victorious than others and it was difficult to cover the fact that more than two-thirds of the country lined up behind the two main moderate groups, the Socialist party with close to 37.3 per cent, and the Popular Democrats with 26.3 per cent. The Communist party, the focal point of the world's attention, could do no better than 12.5 per cent.

Despite all the time, effort and money they put into the campaign, the Communists found themselves operating against powerful political and religious currents that prevented them, as they themselves acknowledged in a statement Sunday, from penetrating very deeply even where they might normally be expected to be most influential.

Immigration Wave. The Portuguese proletariat, whether in factories, on farms, in service industries or unemployed, is one of the poorest in Western Europe, and by the hundreds of thousands has been forced to leave the country, starting in the early 1960s, to earn a living elsewhere.

With the end of the regime responsible for this situation in April of last year, the Communists emerged into legality with a justifiable claim that they had formed the best organized resistance and had paid the highest price in repression. The party insisted it was a democratic force ready to work with others to build democracy on the ruins of fascism. It was so moderate that it even began to be accused by revolutionary left groups of betrayal of the working class.

Such accusations did not make the Communists any more attractive to groups to their right—the Socialists, the Popular Democrats and conservative formations. Alvaro Cunhal, the secretary-general, came back from exile in Prague with a reputation as a Stalinist who stuck close to the Moscow line and approved the Soviet repression in Czechoslovakia in 1968. The moderate groups watched in the months that followed the coup here as Mr. Cunhal and his associates built up a powerful apparatus that could be financed only with outside help.

The number of permanent party workers and of local headquarters far outmatched anything the Socialists or Popular Democrats could do. What worried the latter even more was the ability of the Communists to penetrate, and

quietly seize, key positions in labor unions, public administration, schools, the news media, including the radio and TV, and finally to gain some ascendancy over important members of the Armed Forces Movement, notably the Premier, Brig. Gen. Vasco dos Santos, Goncalves. During two crises, in September and March, vigilante groups organized by the Communists appeared on streets. The impression of a party out to dominate the others grew even stronger.

Communist strength in Portugal was always measured here much more by this penetration than in electoral strength. The Communists are still strong in the centers of power and influence but their rivals are now hoping that Friday's demonstration of a lack of a correspondingly strong electoral base will start an anti-Communist reaction elsewhere. The Socialists, for example, say that with a secret vote in the labor unions they can dislodge the present Communist leadership in several of them. Many of these leaders took over in the chaotic days that followed last year's coup. For months the Socialists and Popular Democrats had been saying that the Communists did not wish to expose themselves to any kind of election now.

"The Communists know they cannot win in an election so they are grabbing power while they can," a Socialist commented during this period. The feeling that

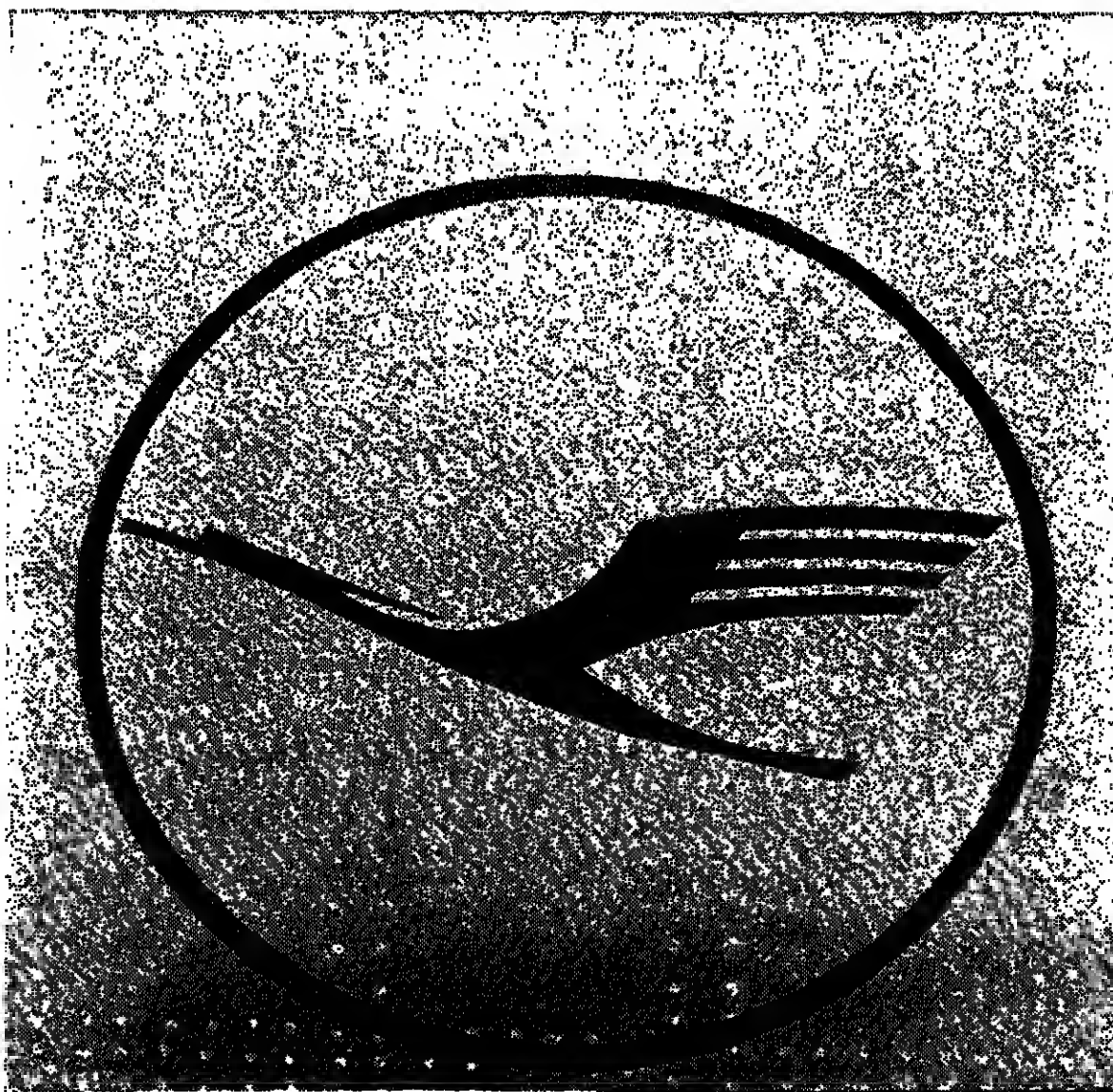
the party was unenthusiastic about exposing itself to a vote was helped by its constant attacks on some areas of the country as "reactionary" and incapable of a free, democratic choice. In advance, the party contested the probable electoral results in these areas, principally in the north.

As it turned out, the Communists were right, in a way. Fifty years of steady, anti-Communist propaganda by the old regime could not help but leave its mark. When a team of young, idealistic and very left-oriented military men went into a village in the Guarda area in the north one day to carry on sessions of political "enlightenment," an officer asked a local notable whether there were any major problems in the area.

Problem Solved. "Not too many," was the reply. "We have a Communist in the next town but we are taking care of him." They must have, for the Communists ended up with less than 3 per cent in the Guarda district.

Expressions of concern in the West, widely reported here, may have helped to sway people. More important was the fact that Western tourism and investment began to drop sharply and for thousands of people who saw their jobs in danger, the question of whether the Communists would gain power and cut Portugal off from the West became a bread-and-butter issue.

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## The Last, Grim Hours

The inevitability of the end in Vietnam has often obscured the particular form, the special risks and tragedies that end might involve. Perhaps if Thieu had laid down his office earlier, perhaps if the official American presence had been removed sooner, a more orderly process might have been initiated—but only perhaps. For the whole military offensive unleashed by Hanoi seemed to have total victory as its objective, and it is now achieving that goal.

Not only is the administration of President Duong Van (Big) Minh frustrated in its attempts to achieve a cease-fire and some revival of the Paris accords, but the Americans are quite literally in flight and many of those Vietnamese who wish to flee the conquerors find it impossible to do so. This is a heady triumph for Hanoi and the Viet Cong. That it will handicap them in the future, by exposing the brute force with which they accomplished the unification of the two Vietnams and leaving a legacy of added bitterness by making more difficult the inclusion of the new Indochina in the world of the Pacific and of Southeast Asia, seems obvious enough—but apparently not to the victors.

This should not be surprising. The North Vietnamese have pursued their course single-mindedly; in retrospect, they won points in Paris but gave nothing of substance away.

And now the imminent collapse of all that Saigon stood for, both in its strengths and its weaknesses is expected. The hasty airlifting of the last Americans leaves the guns still in command, and reason and reconciliation uttering feeble words amid the clash of arms.

How will the North Vietnamese use their victory? It is hard even to guess whether they will adapt to it or merely exploit it; seek a nation, rather than the possession of conquered provinces.

And how will the United States react to its defeat? In terms of essential interests, that would not be difficult—indeed, the whole core of the Vietnamese problem for America is that it expended too much to try to win too little. The cost of the defeat in lives and treasure was great, but the results lie rather in the area of intangibles, of the implications of power rather than of facts.

Those results can be met. The immediate need is to do what can be done, both for the South Vietnamese who remain in their country—the victors permitting—and for those who have fled. For them these hours, and the years ahead, hold much more of anguish than America has suffered, or can suffer, from the debacle. And to them the American moral responsibility extends. The American resources can do positive good.

Their fate is, for Americans, the ultimate challenge of this long war.

## Importance of Latin America

It is regrettable but not disastrous that the Indochina crisis should have forced Secretary of State Kissinger to postpone yet again his long-scheduled trip to Argentina, Brazil and Venezuela. The trip would surely have enhanced the secretary's understanding of a region of far more critical and enduring importance to the United States than Indochina. And it would have given his hosts the opportunity to get what Latin Americans feel is a commodity in short supply—the high-level attention of the U.S. government. Yet the visit of an American secretary of state, even one who is a celebrity, is not something that would turn the heads of thoughtful Latin Americans. They will wish to see what else of a serious nature in Latin-U.S. relations is going on.

The chief political task of American policy in the hemisphere is, plainly, to move beyond the arrogance and paranoia that led American officials to think it was not only appropriate but necessary to "destabilize" the elected governments of Chile in 1970-73. Since some of the same key officials, including Mr. Kissinger, are still in posts of responsibility, this is no small task. Optimists might hope that the newly heightened public and congressional vigilance over the CIA, and the agency's own announced reforms, are enough to forestall another "Chile." Pessimists will remain skeptical, at least until the test of the next Chile is met.

Meanwhile, the developing emphasis of U.S. policy on treating Latin countries individually, rather than as look-alike members of a hemispheric collective, is a healthy sign. This new emphasis fits the reality that Latin is different. It fits the current Latin inclination to take a step away from the old notion of a hemispheric "community." And it deepened. It should free American policymakers from the insidious idea that what happens in one corner of Latin America will also happen in other corners. It is precisely this idea that led Washington to fear that Cuba and Chile, in their respective times, would contaminate the rest of the region. Thus aroused, the United States moved against both countries.

In this regard, nothing could better show that Washington had matured than to move promptly to end the formal isolation of socialist Cuba. The issue of property claims alone assures that good relations between Washington and Havana are a long way off.

But at least the United States can and should demonstrate, by removing political constraints on direct dealings with Cuba, that it is prepared to accept ideological diversity in the Americas.

The chief economic task is to try to keep up with the rapid global changes that have rendered many of the past patterns obsolete. Given the complexities, there is simply no way to assure "good" U.S.-Latin economic ties. Anyway, in both investment and trade, Latin Americans are increasingly moving out into the world economy—a healthy trend all around. But the United States must keep on searching with its Latin American friends for ways to ease the inevitable strains. When Washington belatedly did grant tariff preferences, for instance, the Congress foiled much of the political effect by excluding Venezuela and Ecuador, although neither had participated in the Arab oil embargo. Remedial legislation is obviously called for.

Although Latin Americans are far from united among themselves on how they wish to deal economically with the United States, Washington is not required to wait for a Latin consensus before taking certain measures desirable on their own grounds. For example, the State Department's recent performance in the United Brands scandal in Honduras was entirely refreshing. Rather than embrace or appear to defend an embattled American corporation in the old ITT style, the department at once put distance between itself and United Brands, which has admitted paying a \$1.25-million bribe to obtain reduction of a banana tax. In a promising follow-up, American officials are now studying what other steps might be taken to preclude any more "banana" scandals.

But perhaps the single most notable advance now within reach is the successful negotiations, and then the ratification, of a new Panama Canal treaty. Teddy Roosevelt stuffed the current treaty down Panama's throat in an act that still symbolizes the worst excesses of 20th-century American imperialism. If normalization of ties with Cuba would mark the end of the Cold War in the hemisphere, then a new canal treaty would mark the end of an empire. With due respect to Mr. Kissinger, his Latin travel plans weigh very little compared to the potential in developments such as these.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion

#### Hanoi and 'Might Is Right'

It is self-evident that Hanoi broke the 1973 Paris peace agreement and committed open aggression against South Vietnam. Ironically, however, not a single voice of moral indignation has been raised among the nations of the world against North Vietnam. The old adage that "might is right" has been proven once again. Here in Japan where tempers ran high at one time against the bloody war in Indochina, the latest developments have been brushed off with such platitudes as being in keeping with "the inevitable flow of history." Ignored is the fact that this "current of the times" was, of course made possible only by the force of North Vietnamese arms.

War itself is barbaric and is a retreat from human progress. But when not a single voice of protest is raised against the North Vietnamese aggression, Indochina could represent a grievous retrogression in international moral standards. One would wonder whether there will not be other South Vietnamese when an aggressor with superior military power could overrun a neighboring country with impunity. While President Ford can now say that the war in Vietnam is over for his country, the time of trial may now be beginning for the nations of Southeast Asia. But they must also be bolstered by a world opinion which would not agree that "might is right."

—From the Japan Times (Tokyo).

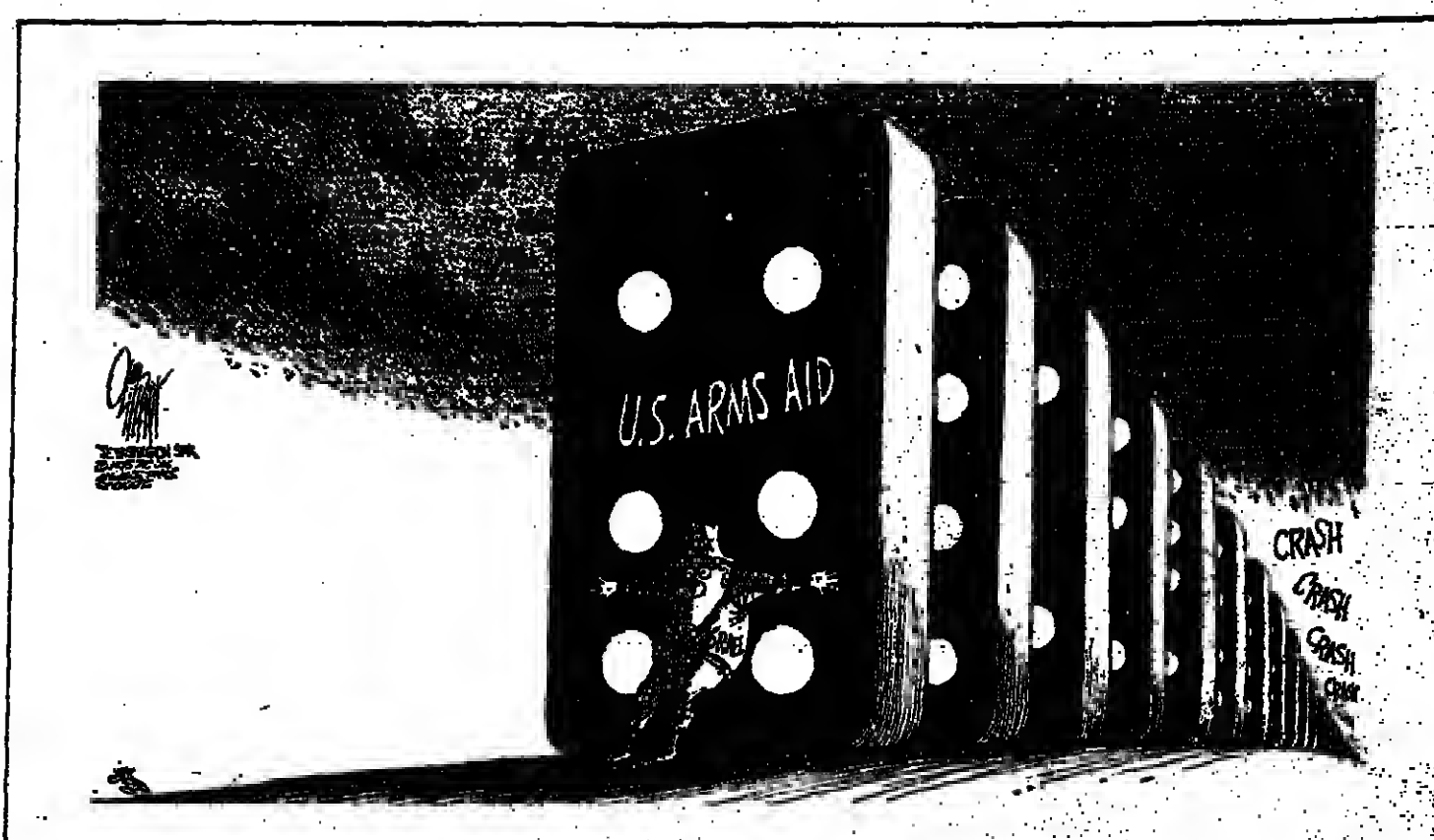
### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 30, 1900  
PARIS—The question of automobiles was again brought up at the Council of Ministers, held at the Elysee yesterday, when Pierre Baudin, Minister of Public Works, gave an account of the deliberations of the higher committee for the regulation of automobile traffic. Because of the high rate of accidents, it is thought that the speed of automobiles in urban centers will be restricted to eight kilometers an hour, which is also the highest speed permitted to carriages drawn by horses.

#### Fifty Years Ago

April 30, 1925  
LONDON—With the object of improving the Paris-London telephone service, the Post Office has arranged for operators in each city to spend some time in the exchanges of the other. Two French operators will come to London on May 6 and will be followed by six others, each of whom will spend a week here. At the same time, girls from the London exchanges will go to Paris for temporary work on the long-distance wires. This excellent program can only have beneficial results.



## Tanzania's Rural Thrust Now Reaping Benefits

By Jonathan Power

LONDON—Julius Nyerere, President of Tanzania, plays a major role in the southern Africa grand opera—that is well recognized. He is less well-known as the prime mover in a new kind of development scenario that now, after 12 years of quiet experiment and practice that used to interest only the idealistic and unconventional, is being given rave reviews by the World Bank, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization and the British, Swedish, Dutch and Canadian Overseas Development Ministries.

Nyerere, himself always disarmingly modest, worries about this acclaim. Standing under the hot sun in a remote village in the west of Tanzania, he says, "People abroad now seem to have false high expectations of us. If we don't manage to live up to them, they are going to become doubly critical of us." The high expectations, however, are easy to understand, given the record.

For nearly 30 years the conventional wisdom of the academics and development institutions, combined with the needs of private capital and the machismo yearnings of the new developing countries, led to an emphasis on industrialization and urban development. Now in the last three or four years, it has come to be seen, with only a few exceptions, as a policy of failure. It has produced a legacy of a growing inequality of incomes, a near impossible shortfall in food production and a ubiquitous development of urban shantytown life.

### Lonely Task

Nyerere, the moment Tanzania was given its independence in 1961, began the lonely task of turning his back on these then fashionable ideas and initiated a set of rural-based policies that matured into what is now called "ujamaa"—a Swahili word which translated literally means "familyhood." This operates on two levels. One dismantling. The other constructing. The urban-orientated, elite-dominated life inherited from the British is gradually being run down. So the salaries of politicians and civil servants have been cut. Luxury goods are no longer imported. University students have been enrolled on mass in a National Service Corps that sends them into the villages for a year's service. School curricula have been rewritten so that agriculture replaces French and European history as principal subjects. And the President himself spends three months of the year away from his Dar es Salaam desk in the countryside.

The forward thrust rests on the villagization policy. Nyerere has argued that the traditional scattered smallholdings of much of the Tanzanian countryside are an unsuitable form of rural settlement. It makes the communication of ideas difficult and people become too individualistic. But if they come together in villages, he says, and pool their land they can more easily increase their productivity. (Farmers are supposed to spend 3 days on the communal farm and 2 days on their own plots.) Farmers can then be put in contact with credit and technical advice. A dispensary can be built. So can a school. Machinery such as mills

and tractors can be shared and the overhead costs of running them distributed more easily. The farmers can be organized into cooperatives which will arrange both the purchase of new seeds and fertilizers and the sale and marketing of their output.

By trying to emphasize village culture and social potential, "ujamaa" will do something to bring the facilities of the bright lights of the city to the countryside. Also, as Nyerere sees it, these villages will be less dependent on the outside cash economy. They will grow their own food crops and introduce new sources of food like fruit trees, chickens and cows. Small-scale industries will be introduced—carpentry, grain and oil milling, charcoal and brick manufacture, textile and tanning. In this way it will be possible to develop the economy in situ without the enormous social upheavals that result when there is long distance migration and large scale industrialization and division of labor.

### The Theory

That is the theory. And the practice? It is only in the last year that a large percentage of Tanzania's population has entered the "ujamaa" villages—as recently as early 1974 only 16 per cent of the people lived in them. Nyerere has now declared that the entire rural population must be in "ujamaa" villages by 1976. Inevitably, despite Nyerere's own sensitive and caring leadership,

the occasional local official, anxious to fill his quota of "ujamaa" villages, has used dubious methods. Houses have been burnt down and old fields plowed up to prevent people returning.

The results of this enormous shift of the peasant population into villages have not been pitiful for Tanzania. Food production has plummeted. Much of this is due to the last two years of drought, but some is also due to the disruption in the farming system brought on by these large-scale upheavals. In the 12 months up to September, 1974, Tanzania spent \$75 million (\$180 million) on importing food.

Yet for all the deficiencies and mistakes, the "ujamaa" villages do offer the possibility of real long-term agricultural change. An increasing number of outside experts conclude that the right foundation stones have now been laid.

The World Bank, attempting to put into practice its new commitment to the small farmer, is supporting an "ujamaa" village scheme involving 250,000 people in the Kilimanjaro region, and such is its faith in "ujamaa" that it plans, within a year or two, to extend its aid to another half-dozen regions embracing more than a quarter of Tanzania's population, or about 35 million persons. The bank's financial contribution will be spent on the inputs of new improved seed and fertilizer, marketing and credit systems, extension services, agri-

cultural research, social services, irrigation and access roads. This aid will amount to \$225 a family of which Tanzania will provide 25 per cent.

### Confident

World Bank officials are confident that within 10 years village and family income can be doubled. Moreover they reckon that the economic rate of return on the project will be 22 per cent a year—which, of course, is quite a bit above what a private investor would hope to get out of the average industrial enterprise. (Admittedly, however, his risks in industry would be much lower.)

Although these figures suggest that the World Bank officials have an enormous amount of confidence in the potential of peasant farming, "ujamaa style" it should be noted that calculations of this kind are highly sensitive. If yields are increased by 75 per cent instead of the planned 100 per cent, the rate of return would be 80 per cent; if they increased by only 50 per cent, the rate of return would be only 5 per cent.

But it is really too early to say whether the "ujamaa" villages will succeed or not. The odds are good but it is fervently to be hoped that the money and bureaucracy that come with the World Bank's concern do not work to undermine the self-reliance that has been such a marked feature of Tanzania's early years of lonely struggle.

## What Kind of Brothers?

By C. L. Sulzberger

ANKARA—More than 50 years ago Prof. Arnold Toynbee wrote: "Western sentiment about the Greeks and the Turks is for the most part ill-informed, violently expressed and dangerously influential."

If one added to that summation (which the U.S. Congress might read with profit) the footnote that Greek and Turkish sentiment about each other—and the West—is similarly based on would have a proper psychological impression of the current Aegean crisis, starting Cyprus.

Toynbee observed that for Greeks and Turks "the hard instinct can be relied on, as it cannot be in the West, to override the interest and judgment of the individual." He also remarked: "Each nation fears that its own hostages in the other's territory may be ill-treated, and that the other's hostages in its own territory may undermine its sovereignty, and such expectations have a fatal tendency to realize themselves."

### Cypriot Mess

The English historian was commenting in 1923 on the Greco-Turkish war but he might just as well have been thinking of today's passionate, deplorable Cypriot mess which continually erupts on the brink of accidental conflict even though both Ankara and Athens officially proclaim their desire for a settlement. And settlement is imperative. For if the two ever started military operations, both their governments would probably collapse to dictatorship and NATO, the umbrella that protects them, would dissolve—at least in the eastern Mediterranean.

Separate but related subjects are involved in the argument: Cyprus, on the one hand, and a complex of Greek-Turkish bilateral issues on the other—denial of the continental shelf for oil rights, firing of a flight information line for aircraft, demilitarizing certain areas next door to each other. Turkey's Foreign Minister Caglayangil reckons three distinct negotiations are required to unscramble the mess:

(1)—Talks between representatives of the Greek-speaking and Turkish-speaking Cypriot communities to arrange new modalities, as now under way in Vienna; (2) Talks among Greece, Turkey and Britain (original guarantors of an independent Cyprus), plus the two communities, regarding the island's future; (3) Bilateral Greek-Turkish talks on the bundle of Aegean questions. For Caglayangil, a valid settlement must result from "the totality" of the three.

### Logical

This is a logical approach but neither Athens nor Ankara has shown much enthusiasm for tentative initiatives seeking to get things started. (The Vienna Cypriot meeting at least initially emphasizes humanitarian matters.)

I asked Premier Suleyman Demirel, who recently gained office after a six-and-a-half month paralyzing crisis in government, whether he would use NATO's May summit meeting, which he will attend, to propose talks with Greek Premier Caramanlis, if he goes.

"I'm not sure if any such meeting would be helpful," said Demirel. "Maybe it would be better to have some preparations first, some lower-level kitchen work. My mind is still open. But the issues between us are very hot and it is possible that an unprepared meeting might actually do harm."

Turkish leaders insist the territorial and military advantage they gained by invading Cyprus last year must be regarded as a fait accompli. They don't admit chances of making any concession as a means of getting serious negotiations going, although there will have to be compromises. They control 40 per cent of the island now with a Turkish-speaking population of only 20 per cent.

U.S. diplomacy seeks to break the stalemate, hoping bilateral discussions could persuade Turkey

to reduce its area to 30 per cent in exchange for Athens' acceptance of a bizonal Cyprus, Greek-speaking and Turkish-speaking under a federal government whose presidency would alternate between representatives of the two communities. The trouble is U.S. diplomacy has so far achieved only popular approval among the Greek, Turkish and Cypriot masses.

The Turks claim President Makarios is "finished" and the Cyprus Constitution "simply doesn't exist today." Last year they were willing to consider linguistic cantons as a formula; now they reject the thought. It is "bizonia or nothing." They are militarily stronger even if the Greeks have more international political support.

Oddly enough, amid outbursts of passion and suspicion, many Greeks and Turks I have encountered take pains to assure me they are really close to each other, in fact, because they are both Mediterranean peoples who have shared a centuries-long joint history; that they may yet end up in each other's embrace as brothers. What kind of brother? Let us pray not Cain and Abel, another pair of Mediterranean siblings.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

## The Battle Of Ford A Israeli Loll

By Evans and N

WASHINGTON—A on attack against Ford by one of Israel's respected journalists in pushed White House temperatures closer to the point and hardened this conclusion: Israel's battle tank, General Ford 10-7 country is getting rougher. One immediate Ford is a unique effort to reach ment with congressional on how much Israel's req \$2.6 billion in new milite economic aid should be President's hope in a consensus before he sen Israel-aid package to C this checking Israel's campaign on Congress to n ante.

The critique of Ford is on April 23 in Israel, respected daily new Haaretz, under the byline top American reporter, Dan Galit.

"A cold man, who is dew a grudge against Israel i sitting in the White H Margalit wrote. "In no wa he now resemble the Gera who, as a member of the from Michigan, signed pe for arms for Israel and s meetings of the Jewish lob

That Margalit should President Ford is s remarkable in a country enjoys notable freedom of a sion. What is significant i high officials in the Ford a istraton are convinced the criticism closely parallel s sentiments of some of l Premier Yitzhak Rabin's l tical advisers. As such, receiving close White l attention.

### Chief Villain

The chief American villain Israeli eyes since the break of Secretary of State Henry singer's Israel-Egyptian mediation has been Kissinger... is not Amer wrote a journalist in Me offer regarded as a governa vessel just before Ford's April 21 interview with CBS. But he wants to go, if not today, tomorrow; if not tomorrow, the day after."

But the President's car even-handedness between Is and the Arabs during his 4 interview changed the focus attack. Asked whether he wan a meeting with Rabin to h clear the air following Kissin failure, the President said that he met Rabin he would want meet Arab leaders too.

That was vintage Jerry F White House aides never prepare a briefing paper for President before that interview possible meeting with Ra Thus, the President's ans entirely his own, triggered M Galit's report to Haaretz the following day.

What raises the Preside hacles about Israel's a administration campaign is assumption that pro-Isn publicists can sway U.S. pul opinion and Congress against administration. Indeed, many Israel's staunchest friends Congress also are finding s privately with the campaign. fact Mr. Ford is well aware of

Israeli Ambassador Shm Dinitz has been told privately several pro-Israeli congress leaders that attacking Mr. Fo and Kissinger could harm against Israel. Similar warni of pro-Israeli overkill against Ford administration—and again all U.S. politicians willing t criticize Israel—are coming fr highly respected leaders of th American-Jewish community hot worried and saddened by occasional intemperance in the res to any criticism of Israel tactics.

The immediate issue betwe Mr. Ford and Israel is the U "reassessment" of American inter ests in the Middle East followi collapse of Kissinger's mediator The heart of that reassessment i how to handle Israel's pendin request for long-term military ai and the new embargo on advance weapons previously earmarked fo Israel's powerful armed forces.

Having ruled out large, nev arms guarantees that would h the effect of "underwring i stalemate" between Israel and the Arabs, the President is seeking—and finding—assurances of congressional support before he decides how much to give.

Hence, in the battle between Mr. Ford and the Israeli lobby for control of Congress, in the past an inveterate Israeli ally, the President now holds high cards. The more "shrill" the attacks on him become, the tougher he is going to get.





John Lindsay and Otto Preminger on set of "Rosebud."

## Preminger's Latest 'Best Seller'

Thomas Quinn Curtiss

April 29 (H.T.)—Otto Preminger's aim is to distill the essence of a novel into a film. He realized his ambition in the film "Rosebud," which he made in 1958. But his experiment, "Rosebud" (at night and the Cluny in English), leaves some to be desired.

On a popular novel by Remond and Paul Bon- "Rosebud" tells of the life of five girls, all of whom are millionaires, by the name of the Black September.

The affluent parents of the girls are all investigators to rescue them. He is an Englishman, the pay of the CIA and as a Paris correspondent. An improbable one is played with amusing by Peter O'Toole as a man who never is cool.

Preminger is faithful to the book but his film has a disjointed, choppy quality. It is a detective film about the Near East on which there is a great deal of dated material, but the suspense is lacking. The acting, too, is haphazard. Professionals, nonprofessionals, New York mayor John Lindsay appears—he scarcely does.

## WAVERLEY ROOT

## When 'Indian' Was Short For the Word Cornmeal

Modern reader of Eliza Follen's "Directions for Cooks," circa 1828, might be a little surprised to come upon the suggestion that you might like "a little Indian in your bread."

"Indian" was short for "Indian meal," which was called Indian meal because it was made from corn. It was what corn had meant in British Isles.

Meal and corn flour are synonymous. Any meal made from maize is cornmeal, or fine; but only when white, finely ground, and should it be called corn meal. It has become customary since the use of the word "meal" to that which is not flour.

In general, those European countries which use cornmeal at the coarse form; it is for producing national dishes on cornmeal mush—like the mamalige, Italy's polenta, and in France artois (soufflé), mulline or mulline (a sort of the southwest) cudes (in the Franche-Comté), Africa's mealie porridge meal mush too.

## In Louisiana

also cornmeal, not corn which is most used in the States, except in southern Louisiana (where finely ground as well as white cornmeal is used). In Louisiana, it is chiefly used to coat and vegetables for deep frying. This is the one state in which it is common to find both corn meal and corn flour in grocery stores; both the same, but substitute the other, and you will find that texture is different.

The first English-speaking settlers arrived in America, and the Indians making meal and proceeded to find example. They pounded kernels of corn in a mortar, as the Indians did, and produced a meal which they called from the Narragansett word, though for the time this did not mean the meal made from it. The South, the colonists made cornbread from it, to make cornbread from it, who called it appehence, corn pone. In New England, housewives tried to use meal as they had used wheat, or rye flour in Old England with disastrous results. "It was dry as biscuit," disappointed writer wrote, "in it is no claiminess for which cause it is a bad and evil digestion." This

## PARIS MOVIES

more—as a troubled father) and untrained beginners taking part. Claude Dauphin is effective as a worried grandfather and Raf Vallone and Peter Lawford as other wealthy fathers. The girls, evidently selected for their good looks, are pretty, but, failing to register much distress in their captivity, suggest a chorus waiting in the dressing room for a curtain call.

"Section Spéciale" (at the Colisée) is similarly stillborn. The claim that official justice during the Nazi occupation of France was a hollow mockery is as indisputable as the claim that water is wet. To illustrate the former fact Costa Gavras has taken an actual case as his scenario, but his dull, uninspired treatment debilitates the drama and the result is a ponderous, platitudinous two hours.

When in August, 1941, a German officer was assassinated in a Paris Metro station by young members of the Resistance, the Vichy government—to soothe its Nazi masters—ordered a trumped-up show trial in the Paris courts. The object was to prove that only

Jews and Communists were opposed to the regime and six innocent prisoners were accused and tried. Three were condemned to death and executed. There is certainly the stuff for powerful tragedy here, but this opportunity has been neglected. The pomposity and hypocrisy of the judges is laboriously caricatured to accent the bravery of one judge who defies his colleagues and, though several customarily competent actors have been recruited, the ensemble performance is wearisomely mechanical.

Costa Gavras, who made the excellent "Z," here suffers the absence of his quondam collaborator, Vassilis Vassilikos. His script is lifeless and even his sympathetic characters are bombastic and unreal. Peppy wrote: "I went out to Charing Cross to see Major-General Harrison hanged, drawn and quartered; which was done there, he looking as cheerful as any man could do to that condition." It is rather surprising in "Section Spéciale" to find the prisoners in the dock receiving their death sentences as though in exaltation of that stiff-upper-lip British major-general, almost jolly at the news.

"A History of the Blue Movie" (at the Vendôme and the Elysées Lincoln in English) is a curious and instructive document, tracing the porno film in the United States from its birth. The earliest porno films, according to the crude commentator, were made in South America and in Italy and France, but by 1915 Americans were engaged in the business.

An early sample of Yankee screen pornography opens this chronicle. Its title is "A Free Ride" and it is said to have been in circulation at stag smokers since 1916. In it, two overweight women and a man who has offered them a lift in his auto celebrate the rites of Eros in the open country. A burlesque-show humor accompanies this episode. It was directed by "A. Wusquy" and the script is credited to "Will B. Hard."

Extracts from two other erotic entertainments of the period—"On the Beach," with a bespectacled bookworm cavorting with bathing beauties, and a two-reeler recounting the rounds of a peeping-Tom janitor—follow and there is a selection of animated cartoons of an improper nature.

During World War II the penny-arcade peep-shows were patronized by G.I.s, who, for a dime, might have a fleeting vision of a strip-tease. Finally came the breakthrough with hard-core porno being publicly shown.

This anthology is as depressing as it is instructive. A sexist cartoon and sniggering dirt-mind comes mark American screen eroticism from start to finish. It is always base and degrading, as barren of originality, beauty and imagination as the repressed dunderheads to whom it appealed. Aside from the borrowings from the burlesque circuit, it is a sad show. What we have is a sociological investigation of the suppressed desires born of puritan oppression.

## Tall Penguin Fossil Found in Antarctic

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 29 (AP)—An Ohio State University scientist has returned from the South Pole with fossil fragments of an extinct giant, 6-foot-tall penguin.

Dr. William Zinsmeister's 2 1/2-month investigation at Seymour Island in the Antarctic peninsula also turned up fossils of a broadleaf tree characteristic of temperate climates, and new species of snails and mollusks.

"We are attempting to correlate the new species we found with similar ones in other southern continents," Dr. Zinsmeister said. The fossil of the 6-foot-tall penguin was unusual because of its size; extinct penguins range from 1 to 3 1/2 feet tall. He said that the small and mollusk fossils belong to a biological province about 55 million years old and support geological theories that New Zealand was once linked with the Antarctic.

(c) 1975 by Waverley Root.

## European Galleries

## Paris

Mablin, Galerie Lucien Durand, 19 Rue Marianne, Paris 6, to May 10.  
Works done by this Turkish artist between 1959 and 1963 are oils in an "informel" manner. They are luminous, warm in color, and create a certain sense of space swathed in color that holds one's interest.

Jürgen Ebner, Galerie Elysée de Caumont, 25 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to May 10.  
This young German artist uses a subject matter that reveals an evolutionary link with a number of other artists using a somewhat similar vocabulary: on a black ground he juxtaposes ghostly animal figures, X-ray views of arms and skulls, dials, diagrams, wires, electrodes, tubes, traces, arrows and hasty notations. The narrative, cleverly and carefully expressed, consequently deals with a quest which, the chimpanzee's very human glance seems to proclaim, is ultimately pointless.

Albin Wehl, Espace Cardin, Avenue Gabriel, Paris 8, to May 3.  
Another narrative form of painting (and drawing) presenting on a single canvas a sequence of images whose implications are never very clear, but which call to mind the sequences one finds in medical books to illustrate the progress of a disease. The title is "Archéologie du Regard," which, as W.S. Gilbert once said about one of his own verses, "is pretty, but I don't know what it means." The presence of wars, camps, shootings, television cameras, science-fiction and the icy paranoia of the modern age lights these sometimes hazy images with rather sinister implications.

James Coignard, Galerie Saint-Germain, 206 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 7, to May 5. (Prints at the Galerie Vision

Nouvelle, 6, Place des Etats-Unis, Paris-16).

Coignard's paintings are rather luxurious graffiti that one looks at with enjoyment because colors, textures and composition give immediate satisfaction to the eye. They are in fact rather easy-going, with nothing harsh or bitter, nothing violent or nihilistic about them. They occasionally indulge in a form of mild and unpretentiously playful humor.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

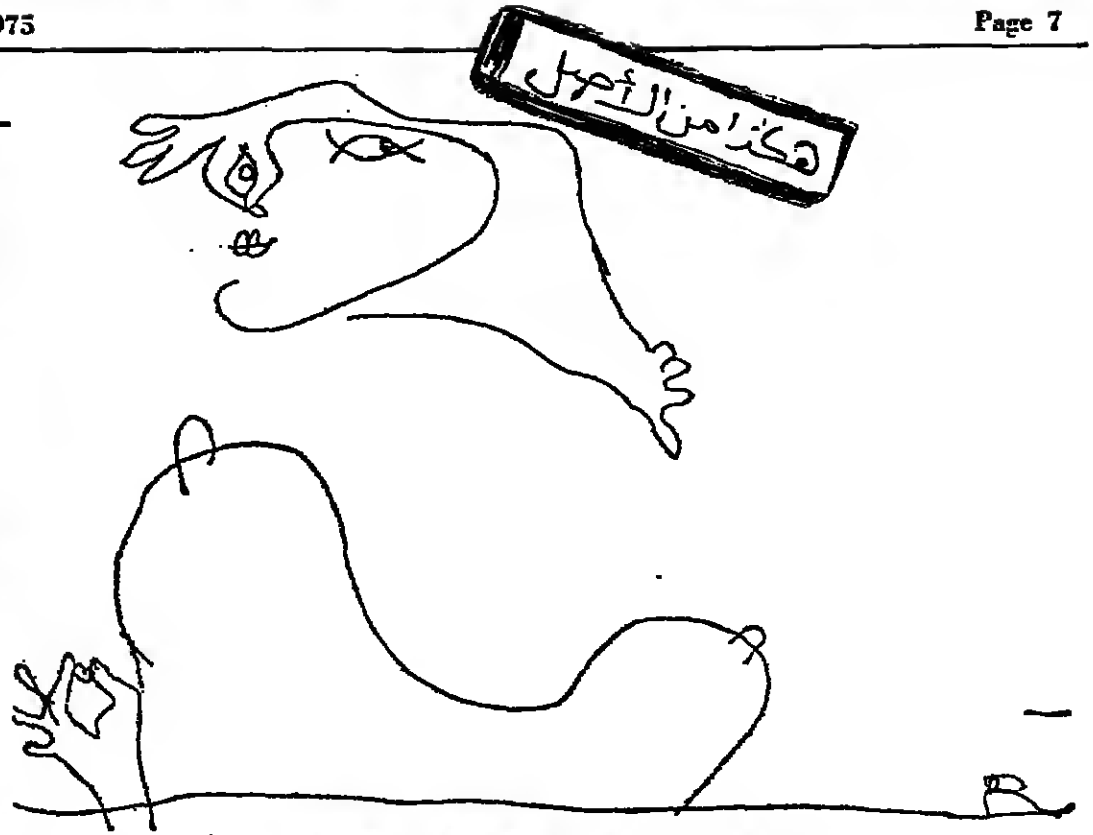
## Rome

Osvaldo Licini, Drawings, II Segno, 4 Via Capo Le Case, Rome, until May 8.

Licini's discovery of an idiom of his own in the thirties has been a guideline to Italian artists from Novelli to today's painters. First close to the futurists, and then friends with Parisian painters in the twenties, Licini finally settled in his hometown, Monte Vico Corrado, in the Apennines, and, a virtual recluse, broke through to what he believed to be pure abstraction: crystalline linear compositions held in balance by an underlying poetic vision. Before he died in 1958, Licini's personal lyricism came to full flower. All the painted fluttering angles, the nocturnal landscapes, thinned by strange stars are based on sinuous lines. In this exhibition, drawings in ink and crayon, full of wit, with brightness and strength counterbalanced, reveal Licini's fantasy and basic purity.

The New Generation, 18th Quadernale, Palazzo delle Esposizioni, 145 Via Nazionale, Rome, until May 4.

Four hundred Italian artists under 35, with three works each chosen from more than 2,000 entries by their elders (painters, sculptors, critics, etc.) reflect all current trends. The derivative, often imitative quality of much of



Drawing by Osvaldo Licini on view in Rome.

the work ought to be expected, but it is offset by a lot of freshness and new approaches. All forms of abstraction, conceptual art and events and whimsical paintings and co-structions based on craft are here and there punctuated by lively individual invention. But the figurative section is weighed down by a preponderance of grim literal images. Better selected and better displayed, the whole could have made an attractive showing. But even as it is, a viewer with patience and imagination can find and select enough to please him.

Toti Scialoja, Marlborough, 5 Via Gregoriana, Rome, until May 10.  
Newsprint lettering forms a lacy background for broad vertical brush strokes of white on

white, gray on gray. In small works this veteran abstractionist has reached a new looseness beyond his more static, recent, larger paintings.

Samuel Monteleone, Editale, 525 Via del Corso, Rome, until May 5.  
Monteleone, a young Colombian living in Rome, neatly limits his inquiries into the nature of space to the function of the canvas. Wide paint stripes, lines created by sewing halves of the canvas together, pen or crayon line of varying thickness make minimal statements of great refinement.

James McGarrell, Fante di Spade, 254 Via Ripetta, Rome, until May 10.

Figures engaged in private rituals of obscure meaning people gloomy interiors which are framed by wide areas as dark and patterned as Victorian album covers. Sometimes small windows open on a fall landscape, allowing in a breath of light and air. There are also pencil drawings surcharged as are the paintings with McGarrell's symbolism which seems ever more known and closed to general interpretation.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

French Priest Beatified  
VATICAN CITY, April 29 (Reuters).—Pope Paul VI formally beatified a 16th-century French priest, Cesare de Bus, before 30,000 persons in St. Peter's Basilica Sunday.

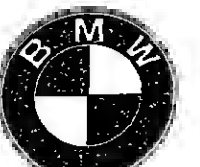


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## Spending of \$800 Million Expected

## Kuwait Sets Eurobond Investment

PARIS, April 29 (AP-DJ)—A major underwriting force, he said.

The bondholder also disclosed that Saudi Arabia has established two underwriting and investment institutions on the Kuwaiti model. These institutions—Arab Investment Co. and Development Fund of Saudi Arabia—should start participating in international finance shortly, the letter said.

In particular, Arab Investment Co. is expected to be one of the managers of a \$500-million French franc Credit Lyonnais Eurobond issue, which has not yet been formally scheduled, the letter said.

In another interview, Bader

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In another interview, Bader

Al-Dawood, chairman of Kuwait Investment Co., outlined his investment policy for Eurobonds.

Mr. Al-Dawood said Kuwaitis generally prefer to invest in government-guaranteed bonds or top-rated corporate bonds of up to 10 years maturity. He said Kuwaiti investors also liked convertible bonds such as the \$50-million, 15-year Mitsubishi Corp. convertible that was recently placed in Kuwait and other Middle East countries.

He disclosed that Kuwaiti institutions also plan to place a convertible issue of Chemical Bank of New York in the Middle East. However, the arrangements were postponed, presumably after domestic straight bond issue of Chemical Bank was withdrawn at about the same time because of a question over the offering prospects.

The chairman said Kuwait Investment Co. did not stress one currency over another in making investment decisions. "There is no currency that we especially prefer because a strong currency now could become weak in the future and vice versa," he explained.

## Total Estimated

Mr. Al-Dawood estimated that so far Kuwaiti investors have bought \$3 billion to \$4 billion of foreign bond issues, including those of international agencies like the World Bank. He said nearly all this amount was kept and not resold. "The more you have Arab institutions involved in Euro-bonds the more successful these issues are later, not only in the primary market but in the secondary market," he said.

Mr. Al-Dawood said Arab investors would continue to boycott Eurobond issues managed by what they consider pro-Zionist institutions. He said this would not prevent the market from operating normally with different syndicates handling different issues.

Moreover, he said he would like to see further integration of capital markets. "We want full integration of the Middle East and Europe into one common capital market," he stated.

The Agel International Bondholder and Eurocurrency Financing Review is a weekly letter devoted to international finance. The interviews were in Kuwait.

## West German Trade Surplus Narrows During Latest Month

WIESBADEN, West Germany, April 29 (AP-DJ)—West Germany posted a merchandise trade surplus of 3,447 billion marks last month against surpluses of 3,495 billion marks in February and 4,631 billion marks a year earlier, the Federal Statistics Office said today.

Exports in March totaled 17,538 billion marks, down from 17,746 billion marks in February and 19,711 billion marks in the like year-earlier month.

Imports were 14,091 billion marks, down from 14,251 billion marks a month earlier and 15,080 billion marks a year earlier.

The current account surplus totaled 1.6 billion marks in March, against 2.3 billion marks in February and 2.8 billion marks in March, 1974. Besides merchandise trade, the current account also includes service items like tourism and insurance as well as transfer payments, comprising mostly remittances home by foreign workers in Germany. Service and transfer items together normally yield a deficit.

He noted that self-financing at Industrie Pirelli last year totaled 26.2 billion lire, compared with only 11.8 billion lire in 1973. This was the evidence of a better cash flow and generally improving health of the company.

Mr. Pirelli said that depreciation reserves had been maintained at 23.7 billion lire, while reserves for pension funds almost tripled, to 14.4 billion lire.



TAKE-OVER—Mona Lisa supplants George Washington on "dollar bill" of First Women's Bank, whose president is Madeline McWhinney (pictured). The bank says it will be certified in New York State soon and begin full operations this autumn. It says it will be the first to place special emphasis on women's finance needs.

## Inventory Cutting Blamed for Slowdown

## U.S. Aide Sees Slump's End at Midyear

By Soma Golden

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP-DJ)—Despite continued predictions by businessmen and economists that the U.S. recession will soon end, the President's chief economic adviser, Alan Greenspan, warned yesterday that the bottom of the slide has not yet been reached, "despite a very dramatic slowing in the decline."

Mr. Greenspan, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, said the continued drag comes primarily from the massive inventory liquidation which is still under way. It was this activity that pulled the economy down during the year's first quarter and continues to do so in the second.

"The rate of inventory liquidation is still increasing," Mr. Greenspan told the eighth annual Institutional Investor Conference here.

During the second half of the year, he said, the government expected "substantial liquidation" to continue as businessmen try to unload overstocked inventories, but the pace would slow somewhat.

That slowing, he said, "is the basis of the rise expected for the rest of the economy."

According to Mr. Greenspan, the recession is expected to bottom out and a recovery to begin at "approximately midyear." That forecast, made many months ago, is still confirmed by the "evidence that comes rolling in each day," he said.

However, the statistical news from Washington during the next few weeks will look somewhat grim, the economist warned. The unemployment rate, which jumped to 8.7 per cent in March, should be higher for April because the number of jobs

Americans receiving unemployment insurance has "crept up" since the March survey was taken, he said.

On the price front, where improvements have been dramatic since the peak inflation days of last summer, Mr. Greenspan also predicted an increase ahead.

A rise in food prices this month, he said, would probably end the series of minuses we've seen recently in the wholesale price index.

Like many analysts who addressed the conference, Mr. Greenspan seemed more worried about inflation during the next few years than during the next few months. He warned against excessive government spending and said Congress must start now "to avoid very large deficits in fiscal 1976, 1977 and perhaps beyond."

"There's a very serious danger that if we try to spend our way out of this recession—which is already in the process of ending—we'll find ourselves sowing the seeds for more difficult problems in the years ahead," he said.

## French Found Thrifty In the Use of Energy

PARIS, April 29 (AP-DJ)—French industry is the most economical of all Western countries, and, with Italians, French people use the least energy for domestic purposes and traveling.

This is the conclusion of a study published today by the National Statistics Institute.

The study, using the year 1971, and using France as a base of 100, says that primary energy use per unit of gross national product was 122 for West Germany, 150 for Belgium, 120 for Italy, 151 for the Netherlands, 185 for Britain, 181 for the United States and 121 for Japan.

## Swiss Banks to Give Credit Aid to Exporters

ZURICH, April 29 (Reuters)—Swiss commercial banks are to provide preferential credits to help exporters, particularly watches, textiles and shoes, under an agreement announced today by the Swiss National Bank.

The credits will help export industries which have been hard hit by the world recession and by the soaring rate of the Swiss franc.

## Investors Said to Be Cautious

## Late Wall St. Selling Pushes Prices Down

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP-DJ)—Late selling in some of the glamour and blue chips pushed New York Stock Exchange prices down across a fairly broad front today. Trading was moderately active.

Analysts said that for the most part Wall Street appeared to take a cautious attitude pending the switch to negotiated commission rates in the brokerage industry Thursday, and details the same day of the Treasury's huge financing plans.

There was some concern the Treasury financing would exert upward pressure on interest rates. The sharp decline in interest rates since last summer has been one of the major reasons for the strength in the stock market the past few months.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 6.96 points to 803.04. About 4,025 issues declined while only 380 rose.

Volume totaled 17.74 million shares compared with 17.55 million shares yesterday.

U.S. Steel was one of the most active Big Board issues and one of the hardest hit blue chip stocks. It fell 1 3/8 to 64 1/8, although the company reported that first-quarter earnings jumped to \$3.36 a share from \$1.65 a year earlier.

In other steel issues, Bethlehem Steel fell 7/8 to 38 1/2, Republic was 3/4 down 1 1/8, and Armco 30 1/4 unchanged.

A.E. Staley slumped 8 to 82. The issue had recently risen sharply on interest in the company's sugar substitute. Analysts attributed today's decline to a general round of price-cutting by major sugar companies.

In sugar stocks, Amstar fell 3/4 to 30, Great Western United was 2 1/8 down 3/4, and Suncrust 5 5/8 off 1/8.

Northern Natural Gas climbed 3 3/4 to 68 1/2. The company reported higher first-quarter net.

Richardson-Merrell was one of the most active Big Board issues, closing at 31, up 1/8. A block of 105,000 shares of the issue traded at 30 3/4.

Eastman Kodak dropped 1 5/8 to 98 1/2. It presented its shareholders a view of the company's new plain copier duplicator, which the firm said is scheduled for commercial introduction later in the year.

Stocks of other copier manufacturers were steady to slightly easier. Xerox was unchanged at 70 3/8, while IBM dipped 1/4 to 322 1/4.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.52 to 83.66. The most active issue, Gorman Rupp, rose 1 5/8 to 12 3/4, on 76,900 shares.

Also active were SynTex at 41 3/4, off 5/8, Champion Home Builders 3 5/8, off 1/8, and Anticor

Mannesmann-Payout Up  
DUSSELDORF, April 29 (AP-DJ)—Mannesmann AG proposed today a 14-per-cent 1974 dividend, up from 10 per cent in 1973.

Brothers & 7/8, off 1/4, and Ferri 5 5/8, unchanged.

On the over-the-counter market the NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.48 to 80.52.

In Chicago liquidation hit farm commodity futures on the Board of Trade and most closed lower.

Buyers were rather scarce throughout the session as wheat declined 9 cents a bushel, corn more than 7 cents, oats 6 1/2 and soybeans 4. Soybean meal futures fell about \$3 a ton and soybean oil closed a shade higher.

## Company Reports

Baltimore Gas & Electric  
First Quarter 1975 1974  
Revenue (millions) 193.1 140.5  
Profits (millions) 29.3 13.3  
Per Share 0.91 0.63

Bethlehem Steel  
First Quarter 1975 1974  
Revenue (millions) 1,351.7 1,134.7  
Profits (millions) 80.3 43.1  
Per Share 1.34 0.59

Cities Service  
First Quarter 1975 1974  
Revenue (millions) 725.5 675.9  
Profits (millions) 27.0 65.9  
Per Share 1.00 2.45

Duke Power  
First Quarter 1975 1974  
Revenue (millions) 221.4 176.3  
Profits (millions) 21.5 26.2  
Per Share 0.23 0.49

El Paso  
First Quarter 1975 1974  
Revenue (millions) 293.3 299.9  
Profits (millions) 11.5 28.1  
Per Share 0.41 0.88

General Motors  
First Quarter 1975 1974  
Revenue (millions) 7,800.0 6,900.0  
Profits (millions) 104.4 121.8  
Per Share 0.20 0.41

Shell Oil  
First Quarter 1975 1974  
Revenue (millions) 2,100.0 1,900.0  
Profits (millions) 104.4 121.8  
Per Share 1.55 1.81

Times Mirror  
First Quarter 1975 1974  
Revenue (millions) 161.5 157.7  
Profits (millions) 7.5 8.7  
Per Share 0.22 0.27

U.S. Steel  
First Quarter 1975 1974  
Revenue (millions) 2,215.5 1,958.8  
Profits (millions) 182.1 98.5  
Per Share 3.36 1.65

Western Air Lines  
First Quarter 1975 1974  
Revenue (millions) 120.5 113.3  
Profits (millions) 1.2 7.7  
Per Share 0.09 0.45

OC Gold Index Quotation  
& European Gold Markets  
April 29, 1975  
London 166.30 167.00 +0.70  
Zurich 166.25 167.00 +0.75  
Paris (12.5 kilo) 170.67 170.71 +0.04  
U.S. dollars per ounce, 166.25 167.00 +0.75  
Bonds (m.v. 1,000)  
Indexed value 1,065.00  
Value expressed in U.S. dollars.  
Deutsche Mark — International Bankers.

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March 1975

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## NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the Annual General Meeting of Trade Development Bank Holding S.A. ("TDB Holding") will be held at Hotel Korns, 24 Place de la Gare, Luxembourg, at 2.30 p.m. on 13th May, 1975, for the purpose of considering and voting on the following matters:

1. Approval of the report of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor for the period ended December 31st, 1974, as well as approval of TDB Holding's balance sheet as at December 31st, 1974, end of profit and loss account for the year ended December 31st, 1974.
2. Discharge of the Directors and of the Statutory Auditor for the proper performance of their duties for the period ended December 31st, 1974.
3. Appropriation of US \$300,000 to the legal reserve, distribution of a dividend of US \$0.44 per share and the carrying forward of the balance of the profits.
4. Election of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor for 1975. All the Directors and the Statutory Auditor are eligible and stand for re-election.
5. Determination of Directors' fees.
6. Approval of the consolidated balance sheet as at December 31st, 1974 end profit and loss account for the year ended December 31st, 1974 for TDB Holding and its subsidiaries.

By Order of the Board  
Edmond J. Safra  
*Chairman*

**NOTES:**

Subject to the relevant resolution being approved, the dividend will be payable on June 2nd, 1975: (i) in respect of registered shares to shareholders on the register at the close of business on 1st May, 1975, and (ii) in respect of bearer shares against surrender of Coupon No. 3 to any of the Paying Agents listed below.

Any shareholder who wishes to attend the Annual General Meeting and whose shares are in Bearer form may obtain a depositary receipt and/or a form of proxy by lodging his share certificate at the office of any of the banks listed below or by arranging for the bank by whom such certificates are held to notify one of the banks listed below that the shares are so held. The relevant proxy and depositary receipt must be lodged duly completed at the office of TDB Holding at 34, avenue de la Porte-Neuve, Luxembourg, not later than 6.00 p.m. on 12th May, 1975. If such shareholder wishes to attend the meeting in person, he must produce such depositary receipt to gain admission.

Shareholders of TDB Holding whose shares are registered will receive a notice of Annual General Meeting at their registered address together with a form of proxy for use at the Annual General Meeting. These should be lodged at TDB Holding's office in accordance with the above instructions. The completion of the form of proxy will not, however, preclude a shareholder from attending in person and voting at the meeting if he so desires.

The Resolutions may be passed by a simple majority provided that no single shareholder or proxy may cast votes in respect of more than one-fifth of the issued capital or more than two-fifths of all shares represented in person or by proxy at the meeting.

Copies of the Annual Report for the year 1974 may be obtained from any of the banks at the following addresses:

*Manufacturers Hanover Limited 33 Broad Street, London EC2R 2AQ	*Republic National Bank of New York 452 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10018
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\*Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.  
2 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg

\*Manufacturers Hanover Bank Belgium  
13 Rue de Ligne, 1000 Brussels

\*Manufacturers Hanover Banque Nordique  
20 Rue de la Ville-L'Evêque, Paris 8

*Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company 14 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10015	*Trade Development Bank (Luxembourg) S.A. 34 Avenue de la Porte-Neuve, Luxembourg
*Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company	Trade Development Bank

\*Paying Agent of TDB Holding

\*Paying Agent of TDB Holding

### **Notice of Redemption**

**Philip Morris International Capital N.V.**

**8 1/2 % Guaranteed Sinking Fund Debentures Due 1986**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of June 1, 1971, under which the above designated Debentures are issued, First National City Bank, as Trustee, has selected for redemption through the operation of the Sinking Fund, on June 1, 1975 (the "redemption date") at 100% of the principal amount thereof (the "redemption price"), together with accrued interest to the redemption date, \$600,000 principal amount of said Debenture bearing the following distinctive numbers:

S1000 COUNT DOWN DATES/TIMES READING TIME FREELY LASTER M														
M 1	742	1470	2248	3133	3930	4950	5746	6536	7422	8268	9054	9843	10634	11426
2	778	1474	2250	3132	3932	4950	5772	6546	7482	8312	9102	9892	10684	11476
3	814	1478	2254	3136	3936	4956	5796	6584	7536	8376	9166	9956	10748	11540
4	850	1482	2258	3140	3940	4960	5832	6624	7596	8448	9238	10028	10820	11612
5	886	1486	2262	3144	3944	4964	5864	6664	7632	8488	9278	10068	10860	11644
6	922	1490	2266	3148	3948	4968	5896	6696	7664	8512	9302	10092	10884	11668
7	958	1494	2270	3152	3952	4972	5928	6728	7696	8536	9326	10116	10908	11692
8	994	1498	2274	3156	3956	4976	5960	6760	7728	8560	9350	10140	10932	11716
9	1030	1502	2278	3160	3960	4980	5992	6792	7760	8584	9374	10164	10956	11740
10	1066	1506	2282	3164	3964	4984	6024	6824	7792	8608	9398	10188	10980	11764
11	1102	1510	2286	3168	3968	4988	6056	6856	7824	8632	9422	10212	11004	11788
12	1138	1514	2290	3172	3972	4992	6088	6888	7856	8656	9446	10236	11028	11812
13	1174	1518	2294	3176	3976	4996	6120	6920	7888	8680	9470	10260	11052	11836
14	1210	1522	2298	3180	3980	5000	6152	6952	7920	8704	9494	10284	11076	11860
15	1246	1526	2302	3184	3984	5004	6184	6984	7952	8728	9518	10308	11100	11884
16	1282	1530	2306	3188	3988	5008	6216	7016	7984	8752	9542	10332	11124	11908
17	1318	1534	2310	3192	3992	5012	6248	7048	8016	8776	9566	10356	11148	11932
18	1354	1538	2314	3196	3996	5016	6280	7080	8040	8800	9590	10380	11172	11956
19	1390	1542	2318	3200	4000	5020	6312	7112	8072	8824	9614	10404	11196	11980
20	1426	1546	2322	3204	4004	5024	6344	7144	8104	8848	9638	10428	11220	12004
21	1462	1550	2326	3208	4008	5028	6376	7176	8136	8872	9662	10452	11244	12028
22	1498	1554	2330	3212	4012	5032	6408	7208	8168	8896	9686	10476	11268	12052
23	1534	1558	2334	3216	4016	5036	6440	7240	8200	8920	9710	10500	11292	12076
24	1570	1562	2338	3220	4020	5040	6472	7272	8232	8944	9734	10524	11316	12100
25	1606	1566	2342	3224	4024	5044	6504	7304	8264	8968	9758	10548	11340	12124
26	1642	1570	2346	3228	4028	5048	6536	7336	8296	8992	9782	10572	11364	12148
27	1678	1574	2350	3232	4032	5052	6568	7368	8328	9016	9806	10596	11388	12172
28	1714	1578	2354	3236	4036	5056	6600	7400	8360	9040	9830	10620	11412	12196
29	1750	1582	2358	3240	4040	5060	6632	7432	8392	9064	9854	1064		

The Debentures specified above are to be redeemed for the said Sinking Fund at the option of the holder (a) at the Corporate Bond Services Department of First National City Bank, Trustee under the Indenture referred to above, No. 111 Wall Street, in the Borough of New York, The City of New York, or (b) subject to any laws or regulations applicable thereto, at the main offices of First National City Bank in Amsterdam, Frankfurt/Main, London (Citibank House), Milan, Paris, First National City Bank (Belgium) S.A. in Brussels and First National City Bank (Luxembourg) S.A. in Luxembourg. Payments at the option referred to in (b) above will be made by check or by bank draft payable to the order of the holder or by transfer to a United States dollar account maintained by the holder with a bank in New York City. On the redemption date, the redemption price together with accrued interest to the date of redemption, on the redemption date, interest on the said Debentures will be cashed for cash, and on and after the redemption date, interest on the said Debentures will be credited to the holder's account and surrender of the said Debentures with all coupons appertaining thereto maturing after the redemption date, payment will be made at the redemption price out of funds to be deposited with the Trustee.

PHILIP MORRIS INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL N.V.  
By: FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK.

## Engocurrency

Interest Rates	
	German Swiss
3-month	4.75% 4.75%
6-month	5.00% 5.00%
9-month	5.25% 5.25%
12-month	5.50% 5.50%
18-month	5.75% 5.75%
24-month	6.00% 6.00%
30-month	6.25% 6.25%
36-month	6.50% 6.50%
42-month	6.75% 6.75%
48-month	7.00% 7.00%
54-month	7.25% 7.25%
60-month	7.50% 7.50%

	Under	Over	Grand
7 D.	82-54	8-41-3	3-31-2
1 M.	57-54	42-54	32-37-2
3 M.	62-7	42-54	41-5
8 M.	72-81	54-52	04-6
1 Y.	81-82	57-82	62-81-2

**ADVERTISEMENT.**

**CHAMPION INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION**

The undersigned announces  
as from 28th April 1975 at  
Associatie N.V. Spuismaatschappij  
Amsterdam, div. cp. No. 5  
CDE's Champion Inbanen  
Corporation, each rep. 10  
will be payable with Dfls 3.  
(div. per record-date =  
gross \$0.25 n.h.t. after deduc-  
tion of 15% U.S.A.-tax = \$0.21  
Dfls. 0.91 per CDE.  
Dfl. cps. belonging to non-resi-  
dents of The Netherlands will be  
paid after deduction of an addi-  
tional 15% U.S.A.-tax. (= \$0.20  
Dfls. 0.91 with Dfls. 4.26 U.S.A.  
AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY  
COMPANY N.V.  
Amsterdam April 23, 1975

## BUSINESSMEN

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Unit, PBL Management Corporation, and PBL Resale Corporation.



1975- Stocks and					1975- Stocks and					1975- Stocks and				
High	Low	Div in 5	\$B. P/E 100s	Net Last Chge	High	Low	Div in 5	\$B. P/E 100s	Net Last Chge	High	Low	Div in 5	\$B. P/E 100s	Net Last Chge
100	90	10	100	10	100	90	10	100	10	100	90	10	100	10

										1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	12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*This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.*

**Province of Manitoba**  
(CANADA)  
Cdn. \$15,000,000 U.S. \$15,000,000  
9½% Debentures 1985

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(Continued on next page)



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## Export Deals Up

IO, April 29 (AP-DJ).—  
Value of exports contracted  
by major Japanese trading  
firms rose 42 per cent in March  
of a year earlier, the Japan  
Council reported today.  
Value of imports contracted.  
The firms fell 39.8 per cent  
a year earlier.

## European Gold Markets

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	166.50	167.05	+0.55
Zurich	166.25	167.00	+0.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	170.67	170.31	+0.66
U.S. dollars per ounce.			

BYRON PETROLEUM CORPORATION.

BYCON PETROLEUM CORPORATION

an affiliate of  
Intercontinental Natural Resources Ltd.  
of Hamilton, Bermuda,  
announce the opening of their offices  
at  
75, Rockefeller Plaza, New York,  
N. Y. 10019; Telephone: (212) 765-3778/9.

**Market Closed**

6 markets were closed  
y for the Emperor's birth-  
day.

# HAWKER SIDDELEY

## 1974 Results

## Financial Highlights

	1974 £m	1973 £m		1974 £m	1973 £m
<b>Sales</b>			<b>Profit before Taxation</b>		
Group excluding			Group excluding		
Hawker Siddeley Canada	497	445	Hawker Siddeley Canada	45.5	43.0
Hawker Siddeley Canada	<u>140</u>	<u>109</u>	Hawker Siddeley Canada	<u>8.6</u>	<u>6.5</u>
	<u>637</u>	<u>554</u>			
			<b>Profit after Taxation and Minority Interests</b>		
<b>Exports (included in Sales)</b>			Group excluding		
Direct exports from the			Hawker Siddeley Canada	25.0	22.2
United Kingdom			Hawker Siddeley Canada	<u>2.4</u>	<u>1.9</u>
41.9% of U.K. sales				<u>27.4</u>	<u>24.1</u>
(1973: 41.6%)	<u>171</u>	<u>142</u>			
			<b>Dividend per Ordinary Share</b>		
			Interim	5.7500p net	5.4512p net
<b>Earnings per Ordinary Share</b>	66.3p	50.1p	Recommended final	6.6144p net	5.8625p net



**HAWKER SIDDELEY GROUP LIMITED**

18 St. James's Square, London, SW1Y 4LJ, England 01-930 6177

Annual General Meeting: The Dorchester Hotel, Park Lane, London, W1A 2HJ, England, Wednesday, 18th June, 1975 at 12 noon.

**For a copy of the Annual Report please apply after 23rd May to the Secretary.**

**QUALITY  
PATIENT CARE  
IS WHAT WE'RE ALL ABOUT.**

**We are in business to provide the highest quality patient care, and everyone in the HCA family knows it. It is management's foremost objective, our administrators recognize it as their number one responsibility, and employees are selected, trained, and motivated with quality care as their primary goal.**

**We are in the business of building and managing hospitals internationally and domestically. It's a good business, and our growth has been steady and dramatic.**

For example: From one hospital six years ago, we have grown to the point where we are today

**the largest hospital management company in the world... with 68 hospitals containing almost 10,000 beds, 22,000 employees, and more than 5,000 physicians on our medical staffs.**

Our international subsidiaries are continuing to develop new hospitals, and to sign additional hospital management contracts in many countries throughout the world.

We are convinced that the hospital business, healthy as it is, is going to be even more healthy in the years to come.

Check our pulse from time to time.

**If you would like to hear more, call or write:**

C. George Mercy, Senior Vice President  
**HOSPITAL CORPORATION OF AMERICA**  
 One Park Plaza  
 Nashville, Tennessee 37203  
 Telephone (615) 327-9551  
 Telex 555-134



*This notice is under no circumstances to be construed as an offering of these securities for sale or as a solicitation of offers to buy any of these securities, but appears solely for purposes of information.*

April 22, 1975

RJR

**2,100,000 Shares**

R. J. Reynolds Industries, Inc.

**Common Stock**  
(\$5 Par Value)

The above shares of Common Stock are being acquired by the several Underwriters following the purchase by the Underwriters of 1,400,000 shares of \$2.25 Convertible Preferred Stock of R. J. Reynolds Industries, Inc. from certain stockholders of the Company and the conversion by the Underwriters of the preferred shares into shares of Common Stock of the Company. Each share of Preferred Stock is convertible into 1.5 shares of Common Stock on the surrender of the preferred share and payment to the Company of \$22 in cash. The Company will receive only those proceeds resulting from the cash payment upon conversion of the Preferred Stock.

## The First Boston Corporation

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. <i>Incorporated</i>	Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette <i>Securities Corporation</i>	Drexel Burnham & Co. <i>Incorporated</i>
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. <i>Affiliate of Sachs &amp; Co. Incorporated</i>	Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes <i>Incorporated</i>
E.F. Hutton & Company Inc.	Kidder, Peabody & Co. <i>Incorporated</i>	Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Lazard Frères & Co.
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Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.		Warburg Paribas Becker Inc.
ABD Securities Corporation	Banque Rothschild	Basle Securities Corporation
Daiwa Securities America Inc.	EuroPartners Securities Corporation	Robert Fleming <i>Incorporated</i>
Kleinwort, Benson <i>Incorporated</i>	The Nikko Securities Co. <i>International, Inc.</i>	Nomura Securities International, Inc.
SoGen-Swiss International Corporation	UBS-DB Corporation	Yamaichi International (America), Inc.
Ultrafin International Corporation		Leperey, de Neufize & Co.







## Killebrew Homers

Killebrew Loses Again  
Royals Win, 7-5

CITY, April 29 (UPI). Killebrew hit his 563rd home run, tying the record set by Babe Ruth, as the Chicago White Sox defeated the Kansas City Royals 7-5.

Killebrew's homer came in the bottom of the sixth inning, off the pitching of Fred Patek. The Sox won the game, 7-5, with Killebrew's homer being the winning run.

Tuesday  
Beat Cubs  
and Seaver

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP). The New York Yankees beat the Chicago Cubs 4-1, with Tom Seaver pitching a shutout for the Cubs. The Yankees won the game, 4-1, with Seaver's shutout being the highlight.

## League Standings

Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
AL East	11	4	.731	—
AL West	10	5	.667	1 1/2
AL Central	9	6	.600	2 1/2
NL East	10	5	.667	—
NL West	9	6	.600	1 1/2
NL Central	8	7	.538	2 1/2

## Monday's Line Scores

Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
AL East	11	4	.731	—
AL West	10	5	.667	1 1/2
AL Central	9	6	.600	2 1/2
NL East	10	5	.667	—
NL West	9	6	.600	1 1/2
NL Central	8	7	.538	2 1/2

## us Now Leads

in Earnings  
NOTON, April 29 (UPI). The New York Yankees lead the American League in earnings, with a total of \$153,889. The Yankees' earnings are the highest in the league, followed by the Boston Red Sox.

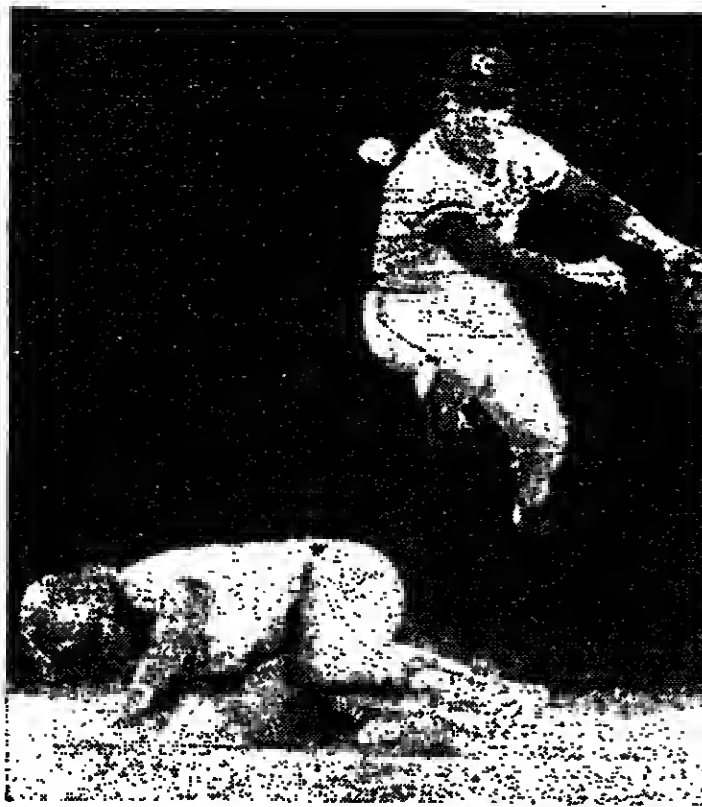
## Merckx Pauses to Look Back

By Alex Freire

LI, April 29 (UPI).—The 19-year-old Belgian cyclist Eddy Merckx, who won the Tour de France in 1974, is pausing to look back on his career.

Merckx has won 385 races, including the Tour de France, the Giro d'Italia, and the Vuelta a España. He is considered one of the greatest cyclists of all time.

Merckx has won 133 victories in 133 races, including the Tour de France, the Giro d'Italia, and the Vuelta a España. He is considered one of the greatest cyclists of all time.



SAFE AT SECOND—The throw by Fred Patek, Kansas City's shortstop, arrived in time at first base to get the hitter, but the umpire ruled that Patek had missed second base in trying for the double play and that Brian Downing of Chicago had slid in safely. Royals won, 7-5.

Portuguese Soccer Victory  
Against Czechs Is Unlikely

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, April 29 (UPI).—In a European Nations Cup game that could decide the outcome of Group One, Czechoslovakia will play at home against Portugal tomorrow. England's manager, Don Revie, will be watching anxiously.

What result would suit him best? Certainly not a victory for Portugal, which in any case is unlikely. The Portuguese last November forced a credible goalless draw at Wembley, and may well be looking for the same result.

Their warning up game against France could be as misleading as the one they played against the Swiss, immediately before taking on England. They lost badly, and contrived to throw the English press into an ill-conceived euphoria: England would win by a flood of goals.

## Mexico Deports

Tennis Players

MEXICO CITY, April 29 (UPI).—The Mexican government, in what it described as a condemnation of South Africa's apartheid policy, today deported two players from the World Championship Tennis tourney opening here tomorrow.

The two were Frew McMillan, a South African citizen, and Bob Hewitt, an Australian resident of South Africa.

A spokesman for the Interior Department said the two had come into the country "illegally" on tourist visas and thus "were not authorized to play tennis professionally in this country."

The Life of a Big-League Scout:  
Two Games a Day and Prospects

By Earl Guskey

LOS ANGELES, April 29.—Name: Gary Johnson; Occupation: Baseball scout; Employer: Chicago White Sox. Age: 38. Standard equipment: High-mileage automobile, Southern California street atlas, stopwatch.

On a recent afternoon, Johnson scouted two games: Golden West College at Los Angeles Harbor College in Wilmington, followed by a high school game, Carson at San Pedro.

He pulled into a Harbor College parking lot near the baseball diamond, opened his car trunk and took a small notebook and his stopwatch out of an attaché case. "I'm not really looking for any prospects at this game," he said, walking toward the bleachers.

"We (the White Sox) drafted four Golden West players in January. I just want to see how they're doing. LA Harbor doesn't have any prospects that I've heard about, but I'll take a look while I'm here."

The game is 20 minutes from starting. But in scouting, that's the idea. "You always get to a game early enough to see infield practice," he said, sitting down.

Two Games a Day  
"On a normal scouting day, you try to see at least two games. So at the first one you're not going to be there more than a few innings. If you're there to see a second game, you may never see him field a ball. So infield practice is the only time you're sure to see him pick up the ball and throw it."

He watched the LA Harbor infielders and outfielders field balls hit to them by their coach. After a minute he said: "OK, if I wasn't interested in anyone on the other team, I'd leave now because none of these kids can throw."

"A key thing you look for in an outfielder is how his throw behaves when it bounces. You want a low, long bounce to the catcher. If you see a kid who can't throw, I'll see an 18-year-old who is even slightly overweight, I know he's got to have real problems when he's 25."

He pointed to a player. "Now look at that catcher. He throws well, but what's he weight? 170? He's built like a stick. I'd send him out to catch 150 games some summer and he's going to die."

"A kid has to have strength. A hitter has to have strong fingers, hands, wrists and forearms. If he doesn't, a major league fastball will knock the bat right out of his hands."

"The only kid I see on this team with a good body is the right fielder. Moments later, LA Harbor's batting lineup was announced. The right fielder was hitting sixth."

"OK, that tells me he is not a prospect. If he's a prospect in junior college baseball, he hits third or fourth."

Because of Johnson's recommendations, the White Sox drafted two Golden West right-handers, a shortstop and a second baseman.

hits the ball a ton. But I've seen him. I know pretty much what he can and can't do. I'm going to have my guy in Van Nuys see him, so we'll have two opinions to give the White Sox."

He drives along looking for San Pedro High. He winds up on a wrong street and, pulling over, produces his street atlas.

Finding His Way  
"I've got every high school and college circled in blue pencil in this thing," he says. Oriented, he heads for the high school.

"San Pedro has a shortstop all the scouts are watching. He's not a first-round pick but he's a very good player. I'm also interested in a center fielder they have—a kid who's never played before this year. He's a star hurdler. He's very raw but a fine athlete."

The baseball field is carved crudely into the football field. Spectators sit in the football stands. There are no dugouts. Johnson sits with four other scouts all watching the shortstop. He is tall, about 6-2, and moves with a special grace. Fielding a ball, he crisply but smoothly

throws the runner out. Afield, he is clearly an athlete in command of himself. Commenting on the shortstop's arm, Johnson is heard to mutter: "He's really got a hose."

Major-League Speed  
In the next inning, the shortstop runs out an infield hit. The stopwatches of all five scouts click simultaneously. A right-handed hitter, he reached first base in 4.2 seconds.

"Four-two is major-league speed," Johnson comments. "A guy who can do it in 3.8 or 3.9 can probably run the hundred in 8.5."

Later, the shortstop doubled. Johnson studied his actions at second base.

"He seems lackadaisical, but so did Willie Mays. He seems to know where the second baseman and the shortstop are."

The second hitter following the double hits an inside-the-park home run. But Johnson intently watches his prospect run the bases, never even glancing at the flight of the ball.

"This is the third time I've seen this kid and I like everything I know about him. But there are three things I don't know. I don't know how much

power he has, I don't know how he looks at the plate in the ninth inning with runners on base and the game on the line, and I don't know how he'd like to play."

"I haven't talked to him. The critical question is when you ask him if he's interested in a career in professional baseball. If he says: 'Yes sir, I want to know more than anything, then I like him. If he says: 'I don't know, it depends on how much money I get,' then I don't like him anymore."

The San Pedro center fielder, about 6-1 and 175, has struck out twice this day, but Johnson is still intrigued.

"I like the way he stands up there and attacks the ball. A lot of baseball people believe if you could eliminate the fear factor in hitting, the average baseball average would be around .400."

"This kid doesn't flinch at inside pitches. He wants a hit. We can teach him to hit. He can run and he can throw. But he doesn't know much about baseball. He's crude. If you like him enough to draft him, he'd be a real prospect."

Talent But No Polish  
The visible characteristics of the two players were plainly different. The shortstop was a polished high school player. The center fielder was plainly talented, but with no polish.

In such cases, there is often an invisible equalizer, Johnson said—the desire to succeed.

"For that center fielder to become a major-league player, he has to be hungry up with desire. He has to want it more than anything in the world. And he has to sustain that desire for years because he's four or five years away from the major leagues. He has a lot of work and a lot of failure ahead before he gets there."

Do scouts ever make mistakes? "I don't think we make many mistakes evaluating talent. You can see that. But you can't look inside a kid's heart. The most disappointing thing in the world is to sign a kid, send him to some place like Holdridge, Neb., and then hear he quit and went home after 50 games."

The game ended. Overhead, gulls rode the wind.

"There's one thing you can always count on in San Pedro in the spring," Johnson said, tossing his gear in the car trunk. "It's always cold at 5 o'clock."

He threaded his way to the Harbor Freeway, which was jammed.

"You get a bunch of scouts together and you'll always hear them bitch and moan about having to fight evening freeway traffic after high school games."

"But most of us agree it's a pretty good way to make a living. If there's a better way, I sure haven't found it."



Artis Gilmore

Colonels Win  
ABA Playoff,  
Enter Finals

LOUISVILLE, April 29 (UPI).—With Artis Gilmore scoring 29 points and Dan Issel 28, the Kentucky Colonels beat the Spurs of St. Louis, 122-103, last night to win their American Basketball Association Eastern Division final playoff series four games to one.

The victory puts the Colonels into the ABA finals against the winner of the Western Division series between the Indiana Pacers and the Denver Nuggets. Indiana holds a 3-0 lead.

The Spirits, handicapped by the absence of their floor leader, Freddie Lewis, who was hurt, were no match for the Colonels' inside strength. Gilmore had 20 rebounds and blocked seven shots.

## ABA Playoff

Kentucky 122, St. Louis 103. Gilmore 29, Issel 28; Spurs 103, Pacers 91.

British Track  
Faces Strike

NEWMARKET, England, April 29 (Reuters).—A scheduled strike by stable hands at this center of horse racing threatens the three-day spring meeting due to begin Thursday.

The two feature races of the meeting are the 1,000 Guineas for three-year-old fillies and the 2,000 Guineas for colts.

Members of a union that operates photo-finish, timing and patrol cameras at the course decided unanimously today that they would not cross picket lines if they are set by the stable hands. However the track's management vowed that the races would be run.

## Injured Racer Belter

BARCELONA, April 29 (AP).—West German driver Rolf Stommelen, seriously injured in the Spanish Grand Prix crash Sunday, is much improved, doctors said today.

## PARIS AMUSEMENTS

CINEMAS THEATERS RESTAURANTS NIGHT CLUBS

## LE PARIS

English version

## STREISAND &amp; CAAN

Funny Lady

How Lucky Can You Get?

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forbidden to people under 18

the biggest hit in the french film history...

Emmanuelle

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Tuesday, May 6, Wednesday 7, 6:45 p.m. (p.m. Valenciennes)

The A.L.A.P. & L'UNIVERSO present the Soviet Pianist Alexander SLOBODIANIK

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